

TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER

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HEART'S CONTENT HARBOR, NEWFOUNDLAND.—A SCHOOL OF CAPELAN DESTROYED BY CODFISH.



THE BAIT QUESTION.—FROM A PHOTO BY JOHN E. DUMONT.—(COPYRIGHTED.)

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

110 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

W. J. ARKELL.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT, 161, 163 Randolph Street, Chicago.
TRUMAN G. PALMER AND ELIAS C. CHAPIN, Managers.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 2, 1890.

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PRIZES FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

To encourage the art of photography, and especially to encourage amateurs in the art, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY hereby offers a prize of a \$100 photographic camera of the finest make, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of his or her work, done solely by himself or herself, from the time of making the exposure or negative to the mounting and finishing of the photograph.

And a second prize of a \$100 camera, or \$100 in cash, to the amateur photographer who shall send us the most perfect and artistic specimen of work, the exposure or negative of which has been made solely by himself or herself, and the developing and mounting by others.

A third prize of a No. 4 "Kodak," valued at \$50, to the next most perfect specimen of work that may be sent us, whether made wholly by the contestant himself from the taking of the exposure, or whether made with the assistance of others in developing and mounting, etc.

In order to broaden the scope of the competition, we will also give three diplomas of the first, second, and third grades, respectively.

The specimens may be landscapes, figure subjects, machinery, etc. It is our purpose to devote a page weekly of this periodical to the reproduction of the choicest pictures that are sent in for this competition, and at the close of the competitive period we shall produce photographs of the chief contestants. The prize-winners will be selected by a committee consisting of Mr. Pach, the eminent photographer of this city, and Mr. Joseph Becker, the head of the art department of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. The first contest will, if the competition is sufficiently animated, be followed by others. The contest will be limited exclusively to amateurs, who may send as many specimens of their work as they choose. Professionals are barred. Address all communications to

ARKELL & HARRISON,
"Photograph Contest," JUDGE Building, New York.

RULES GOVERNING THE CONTEST.

The contest will close August 1st, 1890, and the prizes will be awarded as soon thereafter as possible.

No restriction is made as to the number of photos sent in by any one contestant, nor as to the date or time of taking them, excepting that they must all be received before August 1st next.

The photos must be sent in mounted and finished complete. Negatives merely will not be admissible.

The size of the photo entered can be as large or as small as the judgment of the contestant may dictate.

The subject of the photo sent in in competition may be either scenery, figures animate or inanimate, architecture, exterior or interior views, or any object which the contestant may choose.

The contestant must write his or her name and address, age, the date of taking the picture, the title, and a short description of same on back of the photograph. Also state thereon whether printed and finished complete by himself or with the assistance of others.

In sending entries for the contest, besides the date when the pictures were taken and the description of the subjects, any other facts of interest regarding them should be given. This latter can be sent in on a separate sheet of paper.

THE contributed editorial in next week's issue of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will be from the pen of Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, the distinguished Ohio Representative, who will discuss the political situation from a Republican standpoint. Mr. Butterworth's article will occupy an entire page of this paper, and will be certain to attract wide attention, both because of its ability and the outspoken candor of its criticisms.

MR. BLAINE.

CERTAIN mugwump and other free-trade journals are greatly disturbed regarding the future of Mr. Blaine.

The Boston Herald and the Philadelphia Telegraph picture him as an uneasy, dissatisfied man—ignored, set aside, and partly extinguished.

Yet Mr. Blaine serenely and ably occupies his distinguished place at the head of the Cabinet, appreciating the fact that he is a member of a party which tolerates freedom of thought and speech; which permits no bulldozing and no throttling of private judgment; but which commends discussion of public questions—always from the standpoint of common sense and reason.

The tyranny and brutality of party feeling that would drive a great and intrepid leader like Samuel J. Randall to his grave and gloat over the achievement, because he refused to countenance the fatuous policy of free trade, is not tolerated by Republicans. They may differ as to non-essentials, and disagree regarding the immaterial. It is only when they go outside of party lines and tender support to the Democracy that they discredit and destroy themselves.

And we might add that only when they have done this has the Democracy, in recent years, been able to achieve success.

THE NEW YORK BALLOT LAW.

THE New York Ballot law is excellent in many particulars. Himself one of its most earnest advocates, the writer has nothing but praise and thanks for Senator Saxton and the other ballot-reformers through whose energy and self-sacrifice this compromise was effected; but it is desirable that the public should clearly understand that it is a compromise and not a Waterloo of absolute defeat for the enemies of ballot reform.

Under the new law there are as many separate ballots as there are sets of candidates in the field, and an extra ballot with blanks.

This is very cumbersome. Taking Brooklyn as an example, last autumn's election, if held under this law, would have required for every voter five of these ballots, each nearly two feet long by six inches wide, or if five independent nominations had been called out by the new law there would have been ten, making the aggregate size of the official ballots that each voter would have been required to take with him into the polling-booth somewhat greater than six pages of a New York daily paper. For a Presidential campaign more than seven inches would have to be added to the length of each of these ballots.

From this cumbersome provision of separate official ballots, which restricts the freedom of choice of the voter, and which was a *sine qua non* with the Governor, comes artificially a seeming necessity for a special ballot to be provided for illiterates and others not able to select, prepare, and vote their ballots with reasonable facility. Under the Saxton bill last vetoed, any illiterate voter who could count three and make a mark with a pencil already sharpened for him could have been easily taught in advance properly to mark his ballot without any assistance at the polls; but it appeared at first that, from the number and complication of these ballots, and especially from the fact that all headings, colors, crests, or other marks to distinguish the Democratic, Republican, and other ballots are expressly forbidden, it would be practically impossible for such persons to vote without assistance at the polls unless provided beforehand with a special ballot.

The special ballot thus apparently made necessary is provided for in the following terms:

"Any voter may take with him into the voting-booth or compartment a printed ballot of his own selection or preparation, to be known as a paster ballot, containing the names of all the offices to be filled, and of the candidates therefor for whom he desires to vote, which paster ballot may be gummed on the back thereof, and the voter may paste the whole of such paster on any of the official ballots below the stub.

"Any name so written or pasted upon the ballot shall be deemed the choice of the voter, notwithstanding the name of any other candidate for the same office may be upon the original ballot without being erased, covered, or concealed by the writing or paster."

Previous to the passage of this law discussion had evolved five principal points, which were accepted by the leaders of thought upon that subject throughout the United States as essential to ballot reform. This "paster ballot" completely contravenes the first point in not being official, and in not being printed and distributed at public expense. It altogether contravenes the third point in not being delivered to the voter within the polling-place at the time of voting by sworn public officials. It contravenes a provision in the fourth point that only official ballots, as in point three, shall be voted. All of these defects of this non-official "paster ballot" are directly and indisputably evident from the act itself. But beyond this it may be broadly stated that any privately printed ballot containing any considerable amount of printed matter can be so marked in the printing as to be traced to the voter without difficulty. The "paster ballot" is therefore not secret, and it contravenes point four in every particular. We lost point two by the cumbersome provision of separate ballots, and by the provision for the "paster ballot," and we lose three of the other four points just so far as this "paster ballot" shall come into practical use.

There is some confusion in the public mind by reason of the fact that the non-official "paster ballot" is to be attached to an official ballot when voted. By the express terms of the law the "paster ballot" cancels the official ballot, and the latter becomes a piece of wrapping-paper, within which the "paster ballot" is inclosed in nominal secrecy. This secrecy is nominal because it is impossible to vote a "paster ballot" under the law without the inspector's knowing, if he desires, (1) that a "paster ballot" is voted, (2) that it is of a certain length, breadth, or thickness, and as those of his party will differ in one or more of these respects from the others, he can mentally tally them off as they pass through his hands into the ballot-box. The owner of a factory or the briber of a gang can still march his men in a battalion to the vicinity of the polls, each provided with a button, badge, or favor, and can make sure that the party "paster ballot" given to each has been duly deposited in the ballot-box.

Under the new ballot law there will be about 1,200 voting places in the city of New York. Twenty-five bribed voters to each district would make an army of nearly 30,000, and if all were brought over from opposing parties they would make a difference of nearly 60,000 in the count. Let us suppose a corrupt organization in the city of New York, with all convenient appliances for bribery, issuing 30,000 special "paster ballots" in packets of twenty-five, the ballots in each package numbered from one to twenty-five, consecutively, by private marks in the printing. Let us suppose that they succeed in using half of these ballots, and it involves 15,000 direct votes. Let us suppose that 5,000 of the bribed voters are persons who would not otherwise have voted, and that 10,000 are bought from the ranks of their strongest opponents. The result of the election is thus changed by a total of 25,000 votes, and yet there is no election district in which more than twenty-five votes are bought. Every one of these votes can be followed in the count and traced to the person who cast it. But very little tracing of the votes is really necessary, as, believing that their votes can be followed, scarcely any will attempt to deceive the bribers. In a very few of the districts the inspector would find one or two of these special ballots cast with some or all of the names marked out, and the official ballot on which it was pasted holding good for the corresponding offices. The canvasser would recognize this ballot in the first place at a glance by the size or shape, and then he would look for the worn-out or defective letter which he knows will serve as its number. If that ballot proves to be No. 9, that fact is all he has to remember and report. His report is made in due time, and the man who cast that ballot doesn't get the balance of his bribe.

If it were an honest business, the printers would be well paid for thus numbering the ballots by private marks by twenty-five or thirty cents for each change. At the former price the 30,000 would cost \$6.25 extra if so numbered. At the latter price the extra cost would be \$7.50. If the necessary extra cost were one hundred times either of these amounts the fact would have no deterrent effect.

The voting under the new law would be perfect in its compulsory secrecy without this "paster ballot," while so far as this is

used secrecy can be completely destroyed. But it is not an integral part of the law. Its use is permissive and not compulsory. So far as used, it will be a badge of ignorance, of servitude, or of criminal dishonor. The intelligent and strictly honest voter can have no use for it. Even the illiterate voter has no use for it. For example, there were four tickets in the field last autumn. Under this law the first names on these four tickets would have been, respectively:

Frank Rice, J. G. Gilbert, Jesse H. Griffin, Thomas K. Beecher,

all printed in Roman brevier caps. There would have been facsimile samples of these tickets, and they would also have been printed in the newspapers in a size and style of type as nearly like that of the ballot as possible. Under these circumstances, to equip a man who could not read with the means of selecting, say the straight Democratic ticket out of the four that would be given him, a very easy way would be to cut out the name

Frank Rice

from a sample ballot or newspaper, gum it close to the top edge of a card, and show him how to match it with the same name on the ticket. Once shown, he would always match it without difficulty, and would know that the corresponding ticket was the one which he wished to vote. If this is doubted, the reader can for a moment be an illiterate and try it himself. Here are the four leading names on each of these four tickets printed in Hebrew:

דשעסי ה- גריפפן טהאמאס ק- בוכער
בענדרשאמין ל- ראנר דשאן ב- סולליוואן
קאלרידש א- הארט דשיימס רייחט
דשאזעף וו- ברום י- מ- האלל
י- ט- גילבערט פראנק רייס
מארטין וו- קוק עדווארד וועמפל
דשיימס מ- ווארנעסאן טשארלס פ- טוכאר
איירא מ- העדגער עלליאט דאופארטה

And here, printed also in Hebrew, is the name which is first on the Democratic ticket:

פראנק רייס

If you do not know Hebrew you cannot tell one letter from another. Your powers of observation and comparison are very much keener than those of the average illiterate man, but, nevertheless, you are very much in his condition. Yet, without cutting out or closely comparing the name thus printed separately, you can find its mate in a single second, and per consequence, the Democratic ticket. The very stupid man would have to bring the names close together, and he might need ten, twenty, or even thirty seconds to make his selection. But this great difference, as measured in seconds, is of absolutely no consequence in this particular case. You can each pick out the Democratic ticket in half a minute, and that is all you want. In the city of New York, last year, there were two tickets in the field each headed "Frank Rice," but taking a distinctive name at or near the bottom of the ticket instead of the top, the same method of selection would work perfectly in that case.

There is no possible complication of ballots under this law that cannot readily be dealt with by a mechanical device enabling a man who cannot read or write to select his ticket with ease. It will not enable him to "scratch," but "scratching" is provided for by the ordinary paster. If there be no such paster to suit him, he can have one or more written in advance, either on gummed paper or not. There will be mucilage in every booth, and he can attach his paster to the unprinted portion of the inside surface of the ballot anywhere, and it will be counted, and the printed name it is intended to supersede will be rejected, whether he has marked out or covered up that name or not.

It is thus very clearly seen that the "paster ballot" is really unnecessary, even for the illiterate; and, if it becomes evident that those who can read will very generally dispense with this vehicle of corruption, it will be the ambition of many who cannot read to use the official ballot also.

It seems, therefore, quite likely that a pressure may be required to induce any large number of uncorrupt voters to use the "paster ballot," and thus furnish a reason for its continued existence.

On the other hand, it is possible that a direct pressure may be used against it. If the labor organizations should deliberately decide not to favor the local candidates of any party using the "paster ballot," a single election would terminate its existence with or without legislative enactment.

Edmund A. Barclay

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER TO SENATOR FRYE.

MR. BLAINE suggests in his letter to Senator Frye that "there is not a section or a line in the McKinley Tariff bill that will open a market for another bushel of wheat or another barrel of pork," and that this market ought to be secured in Cuba and Porto Rico by "swapping" low American duties on sugar for low Spanish duties on wheat and pork. The "tit-for-tat" reply to this would be that neither is there a section nor a line, a provision nor a thought, in Mr. Blaine's Pan-American Conference which could in any way facilitate this identical exchange. Cuba, Porto Rico, and Spain, with whom, if at all, such a reciprocity treaty would have to be negotiated, were all excluded from the Pan-American Conference. Hence, in calling that Conference such a step toward reciprocity must have been as absent from Mr. Blaine's mind as he regrets to find it absent from the McKinley Tariff bill. It is *ex post facto* wisdom, if it be really wise.

Since Mr. Blaine, and not Mr. McKinley, is the apostle of

Reciprocity, why did he not call a conference with States which had the power to grant him the kind of reciprocity he desires?

Mr. Blaine's argument that in eighteen years since the repeal of the duties on coffee we have imported the products of Brazil to the extent of \$821,806,000, and have sold to her only \$156,135,000 of our own products—leaving a balance of \$665,671,000 to be paid for in gold or its equivalent—is somewhat specious, inasmuch as it is liable to convey the idea to the unstatistical that before the repeal of the duties on coffee it was quite otherwise. Prior to the repeal of those duties, however, the course of trade was the same as it is now, and the difference to be paid in "gold or its equivalent" was just as great. Repealing the duties has not increased or diminished this balance of trade, inasmuch as the duties, if continued, being strictly revenue duties, would have been added to the price and charged over to the consumer, as all revenue duties always are. It is only in the case of duties that promote the domestic production of the product in a degree that lowers the domestic price below the foreign price with duty added, that the duty fails to act as a tax on the consumer. Obviously, therefore, the balance of trade between us and Brazil arising out of her export of coffee to us would be just as great if we lay any duty on coffee, short of the duty required to insure its production in the United States, as if we admit coffee free.

If we could induce Brazil to remove her duties from breadstuffs, provisions, and manufactures, that measure would, it is true, be an immediate gain to us in every sense in which we could be said to profit by the exploitation of Brazilian industries through the substitution of our products for their own. But it must be borne in mind that their duties on breadstuffs and provisions are protective, and therefore are not fully paid by their own consumers. Having capacity to produce for export, a duty on the import would seldom affect the price to Brazilian consumers. But our duties on coffee would be wholly revenue duties, and therefore would be paid by our consumers. We would be seeking, therefore, to trade the repeal of a revenue duty which our consumers pay wholly, in exchange for the repeal of a Brazilian protective duty which their consumers would not pay wholly, but which in some conditions of the market might fall as a tax wholly on our producers of breadstuffs and provisions.

Can Mr. Blaine suppose that there are no Brazilians so astute as to perceive that his offer to exchange one American tax which Americans pay for a Brazilian tax which Americans also pay would be pretty nearly no swap at all? It would be like saying, "If you will present me a watch I think I could also be persuaded to accept a chromo."

But if the balance of trade argument needs to be brought to Mr. Frye's attention, why not bring it before him in its most equitable perspective? Is it not wiser to be truly ingenuous than merely ingenious. If it be important for Mr. Frye to know that in eighteen years, since the repeal of our duties on coffee, Brazil has sold to us \$665,671,000 worth of her products more than she has bought from us of ours; and if it be unimportant for him to know that if we had continued the duties on coffee the balance would have been exactly the same, may it not still be judicious to let him into the secret, so deftly concealed in our commerce and navigation reports, that in the same eighteen years we have sold to Great Britain and Ireland about \$3,600,000,000 worth of our products more than we have purchased of theirs, thus calling upon her for an annual shipment to us of "gold or its equivalent" in a sum six times as great as this "little bill" against us in favor of Brazil. This enormous balance in our trade with Europe we have either absorbed in the form of an increase in our national wealth or we have "expended" in the markets of South America, the Indies, and China.

Thus far the commerce of the world has been a trifle "three-cornered," and what goes on in corner B helps to rectify certain incongruities in the relations of corner A to corner C. If it is part of Mr. Blaine's plan to eliminate this three-cornered aspect of the world's commerce, he has taken in a truly ambitious contract. The abolition of the Gulf Stream, the trade winds, the tides, the equinoxes, would hardly prove to be an undertaking more likely to create an unwonted excitement in the realms of natural law.

But Mr. Blaine's letter will do great good. It will open for discussion the very serious question whether a substitution of bounties for duties, as a means of sustaining the sugar production while lessening the revenue, is at present judicious. Duties feed the Treasury, while bounties bleed it. Duties become less and less a tax as the domestic production expands. Bounties become more and more a tax as the domestic culture increases.

If bounties are adopted, foreign nations are invited to increase their export duties. If domestic duties are adhered to, foreign nations are induced to reduce their export duties. If we remove import duties and pay bounties, while foreign nations put on export duties, the drain out of our own National Treasury becomes diverted into a tap leading into theirs. All this calls for serious reflection.

Van Buren

FREE DISCUSSION DESIRABLE.

THE publishers of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER are Republicans from conviction. They believe that the principles of the Republican party are better adapted to develop the national prosperity, assure the national tranquillity, and secure to every citizen the fullest possible enjoyment of his rights and liberties than those of the opposite party. They believe, moreover, that the vast majority of the Democratic party are essentially wrong as to the great economic and social questions which are vexing the statesmanship of the present hour. But while we hold this high estimate of Republican principles, we are very far from believing that the Republican party has, in every instance, fulfilled the measure of its duty or lived up to the standard of its obvious obligations. Nor do we believe that the party is the appanage of any one man or set of men, or that it is obliged to follow the plume of any leader who may choose to set himself up as the dictator of a policy for the party outside of that which is authoritatively laid down by the aggregated party voice.

Along with these opinions we hold to the view that the highest public needs are always to be subserved by the freest possible discussion. We have, therefore, given the hospitality of our columns, from time to time, to phases and forms of belief to which we do not by any means assent, but which are entitled to be heard. Publishing, as we do, a newspaper, it is our desire to set before our readers all shades of opinion on all possible subjects; we do this, moreover, because we believe that the purposes and the policy of the Republican party are so thoroughly just and right that they have nothing to fear but everything to gain from the analyses of debate. It has always seemed to us that our political campaigns should be conducted more widely and generally on the old-time Southern plan of free debate from the hustings; we believe that, under this policy, the voter would be enabled to arrive at more satisfactory and intelligent conclusions as to all the questions of the hour than by the existing method, and it is our purpose to employ at all times this method in the management of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, making its columns a tribune where every cause worthy of a hearing may be presented by its chosen advocates.

We yield to no man in our loyalty to the vital principles of the Republican faith; we do not surrender to any man our individual convictions; but we desire that every other man shall possess and enjoy precisely the same right that we ourselves exercise. As illustrative of the fact that the policy pursued by us has attracted attention, and is proving satisfactory to the great body of enlightened journalists, we append the following article from the *Syracuse Standard*, one of the most intelligent organs of opinion in the Empire State:

"THE PARTY NEWSPAPER."

"The ancient and rusty notion that a party newspaper, so-called, must, to be true to its station, hedge itself in between the narrow confines of party platforms and the utterances of assumed leadership has received a body-blow from the publishers of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER. In the current issue of that periodical prominence is given an article from the pen of Henry Watterson, the editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, who by invitation and for compensation proceeds to rake the Republican party, past and present, fore and aft. Mr. Watterson has not lost the opportunity accorded him as a visitor to the camp of his foes to lay a trail of powder from tent to tent, and as the lines of defense of the best-quartered army have their weak spots, he has done his level best, with the skill of an old campaigner, to blow up the stronghold. The production is indeed a noteworthy example of political attack, such an one as its author could have written only under the brutal inspiration of the consciousness that he, a Democrat, was actually to walk unmolested into the Republican magazine with the flaming torch of discord in his hand. Hundreds of editors of party newspapers would have cut a like article out of a telegraphic report as insidious treason. Yet it was bought and paid for by a publication which, as fairly as any newspaper in the land, can be esteemed to be strictly partisan in character. One of its owners and editors is Russell Harrison, the son of the President, whose administration is riddled with abuse. The announcement that Mr. Watterson is to be combated in his position by a party opponent of equal ability at no distant day does not relieve the situation of novelty.

"The lesson of this journalistic stroke, whatever differences of opinion it may provoke among party editors, is undeniably wholesome. It is in line with the conduct of the most influential elements of the party press. It is analogous to what the *Standard* is in the habit of doing. To be sure the present is an extreme case, but it is heroic, and illustrates most conspicuously how willing the Republican party is to have the worst of its weaknesses and shortcomings heralded abroad by the arch fault-finder of the opposition. Party journalism gets a hint from this incident that may profit it well if the effect fades not out of mind too quickly. The Republican party is the candid party. Its press is unquestionably the more honest, and of this quality the publication in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER is a magnificent example."

THE SOUTH AND WATER TRANSIT.

PERSONS who have not traveled through the vast extent of cultivated, and the still vaster extent of uncultivated but arable land at the South cannot appreciate the benefits to be derived by that section from deep-water transportation. The State of Texas is laboring to secure deep water at five different points on the Gulf, with a prospect of success at most if not all of them. Government aid has been asked for some of these projects, and the more generous the appropriations and the more promptly they are made, the quicker and the greater the commercial development not only of Texas, but also of the adjoining States to the north and west.

We are glad to see that the New York Chamber of Commerce is devoting attention to this subject, and that it has no fears of the loss of its export traffic by its diversion to other ports. The narrow-minded view of commerce and of trade that in other days led one State to oppose the internal improvements of another has been changed in the light of a common belief that what benefits one benefits the whole, and that the supremacy of New York as a commercial, business, and financial centre can never be disputed by any other city in the country, and will only be emphasized by the general development of State and National wealth. The New York Chamber of Commerce recently adopted a resolution in which the overflow of the Mississippi was referred to as a national disaster. Resolutions were passed calling upon President Harrison to bring the matter before Congress, with a view to securing National aid for the protection of the Mississippi levees.

It is a singular fact that the railroads of this country have generally been built on longitudinal in preference to latitudinal lines. The trunk lines nearly all run east and west, and competition has all been in that direction. The observant man, who has studied the situation, not alone with reference to local trade but also with reference to the commercial and agricultural interests of all sections, can clearly foresee that before many years great trunk lines must be built running from the North to the South, bisecting existing trunk railways and affording ready and cheap access to several deep-water harbors along the Gulf and the Atlantic coast in the Southern States.

The wheat and corn and hog products of Kansas and adjoining States; the cotton and lumber of Texas and other Southern States, will not always come eastward for export. It will not be many years before they will seek the shorter haul and the more convenient and natural outlet, via the seaboard of the South. The possibilities of the export trade of the South, and especially of Texas, when deep water has been permanently secured at Galveston, Sabine Pass, Aransas Pass, Corpus Christi, and the mouth of the Brazos River, will be beyond estimate. The enormous fields of uncut timber in eastern Texas and western Louisiana will find an outlet, and the great and only partly developed coal, iron, oil, cotton, sugar, and corn territories will seek the shortest cuts and

the quickest haul to foreign markets. The opening of new lines of trade will naturally bring in return orders for manufactured goods, and then the manufacturers of New England and New York will feel a new impetus, and the whole country will find its trade healthfully quickened and permanently strengthened.

It is a good sign that some of the harbor improvements at the South, notably two or three of those in Texas, are being made with little help from the General Government, and despite the delay in making much needed appropriations. The mere fact that private capital, more of it from New York and New England than from the South, stands ready to encourage and to complete these improvements, indicates that our sagacious men of wealth foresee that the logical outcome of the Pan-American Congress will be the enormous development of South American trade; and also that the enormous products of the West and South will not forever pay tribute to Eastern trunk lines, when they can avail themselves of shorter and quicker routes to the seaboard and to foreign markets.

The significance of all this lies in the fact that just so long as water transportation is cheaper than transportation by rail it will take the bulk of the business. While the trunk lines centring in New York may lose a part of their trade, the commercial supremacy of New York City will not be endangered if cheap-water transportation by the lakes, the Erie Canal, and other water-ways is maintained. The value of the Erie Canal to the commerce of this city is not now as fully appreciated as it will be a few years hence.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us what is meant by the expression, "an official secret ballot," as used by Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge in a recent article in this paper. We reply: This secret official ballot to which Mr. Lodge refers is one printed at public expense, and distributed to individual voters in the polling-place at the time of voting by sworn public officials under conditions rendering it impracticable for any person to ascertain for what candidate any individual elector has voted. Among the conditions necessary to perfect secrecy are: (1) No other ballot shall be used; (2) the ballot shall be prepared for voting in a secret booth by the voter alone; (3) no prepared ballot shall be exposed; (4) no ballot shall be taken away.

THE Chautauqua managers are not only seeking to extend their plan of university education, but they have undertaken to become educators in American history, and so to prepare our people for the grand Columbus celebration which is to come in 1892. In the Assembly, next year, American history will be taught as a specialty. Eight of the greatest living experts on the subject, including Professor Bryce, will be brought into the field as lecturers, four of whom will give lecture lessons as part of the regular college course, while four will address popular audiences. American history is to be studied in four divisions—Discovery and Exploration; the Colonial Period; the Revolutionary Period; and the Nation. Besides these lectures, there will be others on American life and scenery, and these will be largely object lessons, as the stereopticon will be used to show the audiences striking features of the country in which they live. There will be, in connection with the enterprise, lectures on the leading cities of the Union by prominent residents, the idea being, not only to impart useful information, but also to stimulate the spirit of patriotism. The idea is certainly a novel one, and there is no doubt that, under the vigorous and enlightened direction of the Chautauqua managers, it will be carried out to the profit and satisfaction of all concerned.

It seems to us to be high time that something should be done to put an end to the cruel practice of hurdle-racing at Brighton Beach and elsewhere. If there is any sport which is in all its aspects inhuman, it is that of cross-country racing, so-called, and a law should be enacted by the Legislature at its next session making it impossible, under heavy penalties, to pursue the practice anywhere in this State. During the last fortnight several horses have been killed and a number of jockeys have been very badly injured on the Brighton track. The practice has not even the recommendation of affording amusement or entertainment; it is brutal and cruel, and those who find the most enjoyment in racing under proper conditions are loudest in their condemnation of it. Let there be an end of it at once! We may say, in this connection, that it is to be regretted that on the new Monmouth course the order of racing has been reversed, and the English practice has been copied. The long, straight-away course affords large opportunities for gambling among the spectators, but it does not give any real opportunity for the enjoyment of good racing. It is to be hoped that the English practice, or system, will not be brought into use in any other course in this country. There are some English practices which may be worthy of emulation, but this is not one of them.

THE alarm which has been occasioned in some quarters by partisan misrepresentations alleging the exhaustion of the Treasury surplus has been allayed by statements from Secretary Windom and members of the Senate Finance Committee, showing the entire falsity of the charges made as to the expenditure of the public moneys. The fact appears to be that if all the appropriations bills now before Congress should become laws at the amount fixed, there would be a surplus of nearly \$40,000,000, to say nothing of the \$134,500,000 now in the Treasury, of which probably \$100,000,000 will go toward reducing the National debt. Very full statistical statements have been made by Senator Allison, Representative Cannon, of the House, and others, confirming this exhibit. Of course it is to be expected that the partisan press will not hesitate to present partial and deluding statements as to the Government expenditures; but it is not at all probable that they will achieve marked advantage by this line of policy. At the same time, while there will be no deficit, but on the other hand, ample means to meet all needs which may arise, Representatives in Congress should remember that the soundest and wisest policy is to pay as we go, and that the people will not sanction any expenditure of the public moneys in excess of the actual needs of the public service.

GENERAL A. B. NETTLETON.



MINNESOTA.—GEN. A. B. NETTLETON,
THIRD ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
PHOTO BY BRADY.

GENERAL ALLURED B. NETTLETON, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, fifty-one years ago. He entered Oberlin College at the age of nineteen, and while assistant there, he enlisted, early in 1861, as a private in the Second Ohio Cavalry. He fought through the war with his regiment, rising steadily from a lieutenant to higher ranks. It was the unique fortune of the Second Cavalry to campaign in twelve States and one Territory, beginning in Kansas, closing at Appomattox, and including Grant's campaign of the Wilderness. During the last year of the war General Nettleton served in Sheridan's Cavalry Corps, and at twenty-six was breveted brigadier-general, on the emphatic recommendation of General Custer, his division commander, for special gallant conduct. After the close of hostilities he studied law, but soon followed a natural bent and entered the field of journalism, to which, and to railway interests, he has devoted most of his life. He was for several years following 1870 prominently identified with the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Removing to Minnesota in 1880, he, with an associate, established the *Daily Tribune* of Minneapolis, of which General Nettleton was until recently editor and proprietor. He is a graduate and trustee of Oberlin College, has taken a wide interest in educational matters, and has made a special study of the current and pressing problems of a social and economic character. General Nettleton has been from the beginning of the movement a prominent member of the national anti-saloon committee, which has labored to put the Republican party abreast of the advanced temperance sentiment of the day, and has taken a leading part in securing the enactment of the well-known restriction laws now in force in Minnesota.

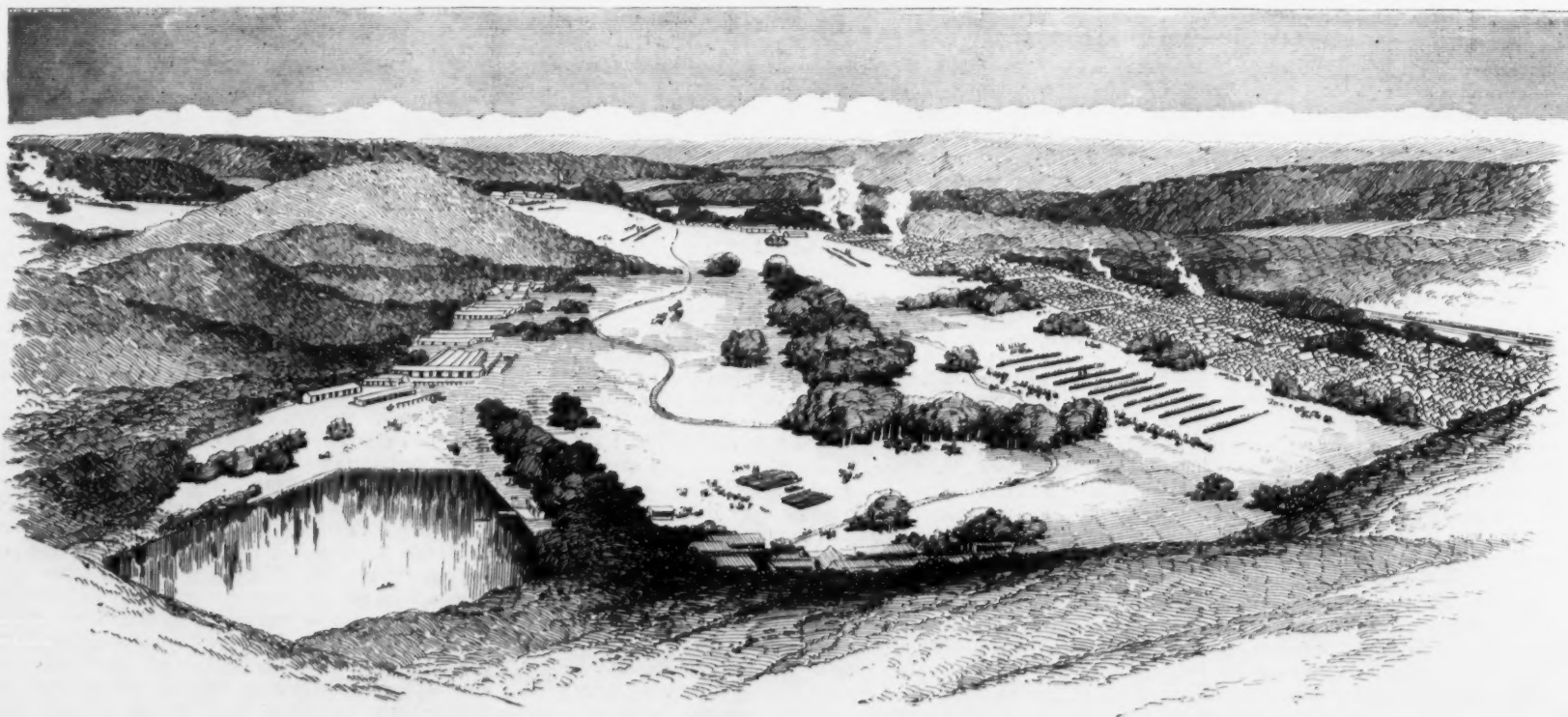
His appointment to the important position, in which he has been promptly confirmed, has given very general satisfaction to all who know and appreciate his high abilities.



MICHIGAN.—GEN. O. L. SPAULDING,
SECOND ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.
[SEE PAGE 554.]



BATTERY K, FIRST ARTILLERY, UNITED STATES ARMY, ON THE MARCH TO THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE CAMP.



PENNSYLVANIA.—CAMP OF THE NATIONAL GUARD AT GRETTNA GREEN.—[SEE PAGE 551.]



REPRESENTATIVE SOCIETY LADIES OF THE SOUTH.—MRS. A. G. MOSELEY, OF TEXAS.—[SEE PAGE 555.]



1. DREDGING FOR THE BODIES OF VICTIMS IN LAKE PEPIN. 2. RUINS OF THE COTTAGE OF MR. E. GOOD, ON LAKE GERVAIN.
THE RECENT DISASTROUS TORNADO IN MINNESOTA.—PHOTOS BY T. W. INGERSOLL.—[SEE PAGE 555.]

PARSON SIMPSON'S SERMON.

BY SARAH BIERCE SCARBOROUGH.



WHEN the Rev. Joshua Simpson decided to come to the little country church at Derby Centre and minister to the spiritual wants of its rural flock—a flock in part clustered there, in part scattered over the surrounding rugged hills—he was most evidently moved by other than pecuniary allurements.

Derby parishioners were not noted for munificent liberality, and the inducement of "two hundred-dollars, pars'nage, an' donation" had not been a sufficiently strong one to retain for many years in succession a pastor of any spirit or ability.

Saliny Meekum had even had the temerity to state the reason "to the deacons' faces," when her father with the others was bemoaning the degeneracy of ministerial servants in general.

"You'll never git a decent pastor till you git a decent paster," she briefly observed.

But the wisdom in her remark had not been appreciated, for indeed the remark itself had been, which is doubtful; for Derby people's ears were not the keenest in solving such a phonetic riddle as Saliny's.

They had simply considered themselves very unfortunate until the Rev. Joshua Simpson presented himself as an eager applicant rather than a mere candidate.

His credentials were all that could be desired, and for once they felt themselves to be congratulated. They did congratulate themselves to a man that one parson had been found who was spiritual minded enough not to set such store on the filthy lucre of the day and generation. To a man, I have said, and to a woman, also, with one exception. That one was Miss S'manthy Byles, Deacon Byles's eldest maiden sister, who ruled the ways of his household, and, according to Saliny Meekum, the ways of the deacon as well.

Parson Simpson—as he immediately became to the people—had made his appearance in the pulpit with a discourse simple yet powerful, neither below his hearers so as to outrage their sensibilities and ideas of what was due a flock, nor so far above that, as Deacon Meekum observed, "a body'd need an understandin' like a g'raffe's neck to reach it."

Now, S'manthy Byles had always been in full possession of the strength of her convictions about "two hundred dollars, a pars'nage, and a donation."

"It's plenty an' to spare, for ennybody that's be'n trooly called. It's only them that's jest heerd noises that's so cantank'rous after more," she frequently and positively asserted.

Accordingly all previous pastors must have simply "heerd noises." This being the case, it did seem a little strange that, from the first Sunday, S'manthy should look at the new incumbent in the contradictory light that she did. Here was certainly one man who had remained a whole year without even hinting at the ghost of an aspiration for larger hire; yet she declared boldly that "Parson Simpson was deep, fer no man like him'd stay one minit in Derby Centre if it hadn't ben there was somethin' wrong some'ere."

Having conceived such a theory, she felt constrained, in the double capacity of a "woman pillar an' a sister of a pillar," to see it properly established. But, so far, she had been unable to find a flaw in the ministerial conduct, or ferret out the least bad odor attaching to it before the parson's residence among them. Aside from this, she had failed to enlist anybody to share her feelings upon the subject. The pastor had become strongly entrenched in all other hearts of the people, and, what was still more remarkable, perhaps, his wife had secured an equal hold.

"Fer once in his life Deacon Byles seems to've had a mind of his own," Saliny Meekum pointedly observed in reply to S'manthy's lamentations that the deacon was "gettin' spiritooally an' nat'rally blinded."

But the sharp insinuation was met with the retort that "nothin' else could be expected when a minister's wife laid out to foolin' 'em all, so's they'd jest get so rolled up in him they couldn't tell pump from dipper. Nobody'd ever see the man she'd git so rolled up in." And Saliny blandly rejoined with emphasis, "Nobody ever would that."

In this state of affairs what would have been the outcome if Parson Simpson had not preached that sermon, it is difficult to conjecture. But he preached it, and that was enough. Had he known what was to follow, he would probably never have appeared before his flock with the polished eloquence he gave voice to that divine Sabbath morning.

Yet no one then seemed displeased. On the contrary, at its close the group about the church-door was congratulating itself anew upon the treasure it had secured, after bestowing praise upon the pastor's effort to that person's face.

"Parson did jest let hisself right out this mornin'," said Justice Meekum, admiringly.

"Well, it's in 'im, an' 's we pay fer his talons we'd orter have 'em 'casionally," Squire Hall remarked, with dignified approval.

"Ya-as, sence we pay sech a heap," returned Deacon Meekum, dryly.

"Parson knows his own business, an' I fer one hain't the man ter quar'l if a body gives me airline steak fer tuppence a pound," said Deacon Byles, complacently, as he followed after his sister, who entered the house ahead of him.

She had not stopped to give or hear comments on the sermon. At the first sentence, which the pastor had uttered so impressively, she had gathered herself up mentally, morally, and physically, and had drunk in every word "with both ears," as she afterward declared. A stranger would have deemed her the most interested member of the congregation, and she really was.

But as soon as the benediction was pronounced she drew her silk shawl in severe lines about her person as she glided out of the pew and, without a glance to right or left, marched majestically homeward with compressed lips and flashing eyes. Still this, of itself, was not such a startling thing.

"Somethin' likely's got crossways, S'manthy's so tur'ibly

touchous," Saliny explained. "Nothin' like lettin' such folks alone to get over their huff."

But the trouble was of a more serious nature than was supposed.

"Rousin' sermon, wa'n't it, S'manthy?" Deacon Byles questioned, in a tone of satisfaction, as he walked on into the kitchen and sat down to his cold dinner, adding, without waiting for a reply, "Wa-al, I like a man ter haul out his best once in a while."

"Yes, when it's his," came the sharp answer from the next room.

"Eh? What's that, S'manthy?" the deacon exclaimed thickly, through a mouthful of pie.

"Jest this, Elihu Byles"—she swept triumphantly into the room to lay before him a book, pointing to its open page—"that rousin' sermon's word fer word in this ere book. I thought 'twas fermillyer when he begun so oily, an' I knew it 'fore he'd preached no time 'toll. An' there's evidence 'nuff now ter convince you why Rev. Joshua Simpson stays here so contented where ev'rybody 'fore him has ben uneasy 'bout the grass bein' so short."

"But—S'manthy—there must be—ain't there—some mistake?" feebly protested Deacon Byles, as his eyes certainly fell upon the very passages which had regaled his ears not an hour before.

"Mistake!" she sarcastically echoed. "Well, I should say there'd ben a big one. I s'pose he thought he'd got the wool so fur pulled over all yer eyes nobody see through it. But some folks read sermons as well's hear 'em, an'," she added, with the air of duty done, "I knew I'd ketch up with him some day."

It was a serious matter. Even Deacon Byles was obliged to acknowledge it. He was astonished and grieved. That Parson Simpson was a plagiarist never entered his or S'manthy's head for a minute, simply because it is doubtful whether they knew what such an individual was; but one thing seemed very apparent, and S'manthy declared she wouldn't "bite her tongue" about saying it "open an' 'bove board."

"He's a thief, an' a hypercrit, an' a liar; fer it ain't ter be denied that a thief has ter lie ter be a hypercrit," she logically argued.

At any rate, she had got that far in her assertion by the next few days, in which she had spread it through the community.

"Fer S'manthy don't b'leeve in lettin' enny light she's got be hid under a bushel, 'specially if it's from her own dark lantern," was Saliny Meekum's significant remark.

But it was lost upon S'manthy Byles, who was busy in her endeavor to show the people of the Derby flock the foolishness, if not the wickedness, of such guileless infatuation as they had exhibited for the inmates of the parsonage.

Yet she did not do this from any malicious desire to harm them. She was not personally averse to the pastor's family, but she had never been at rest as to the reasons for their presence in Derby—reasons which her inquiring spirit naturally craved, and she pursued the matter, as she thought, simply from a duty to society at large. She felt that at last she had reached the root of it. At least she was morally certain, if she had not laid hold of the main root itself, she had a pretty large rootlet in her grasp.

S'manthy had, among other strong proclivities, admiration amounting to veneration for the one who could conceive and lay before the world such a prodigious thing as a book. And for such an offense as pilfering the thoughts and words of these heroes she felt no condemnation to be too severe. At any rate, it was a sin she could in no wise condone, and, in her judgment, all right-thinking persons must be of the same mind. Certainly, all authors will find no fault with the stern justice she proposed to mete out to the party who had so offended.

But Derby people were slow to conviction; not because they were not right-thinking, but because they were inclined to remain loyal to their pastor, and also, perhaps, because there were no authors among them.

Still, like their rural flocks of the fields, when a determined leader set out in one direction each was bound to follow in time, and S'manthy Byles was such a leader. Then, too, it cannot be denied that the volume which accompanied S'manthy on her rounds those few days was a very potent factor in effecting what took place at the close of the week.

Opinion was about equally divided as to what should be done, when it was reluctantly agreed that the proof demanded some action. Some were for dismissing him immediately, while others thought he should be given a chance to explain.

"Au' what can he explain, I'd like to know?" demanded S'manthy. "Twould be a mercy not to let him roll enny more sins on his soul." And Deacon Byles soberly echoed the same opinion.

"We can jest let him know that we can get along without him, an' drop him easy," he said.

But Saliny Meekum held different views. "The worst body's give a chance to speak," she claimed, "an' he orter be."

And as Saliny was the daughter and sister respectively of two pillars, the combination triumphed over the sister alone, and Parson Simpson was secured a hearing.

Meanwhile he was not wholly unconscious of the change in Derby atmosphere.

"Jennie," said he to his wife on their return from Monday evening prayer-meeting, "seems to me the brethren were rather stiff and shy to-night."

"I was about to remark the same of the 'sisters,'" she replied, laughingly, using in pleasantry S'manthy's favorite expression.

"I wonder if there is any trouble brewing," he anxiously remarked.

"Now don't begin to borrow it, or coax it into your possession," she continued, in the same merry strain, hoping to banish threatened worry.

"Still, it is so unusual."

"That is just it. Now, my dear, we cannot always expect Arcadia. We've had a delightful year—"

"Too good to last," he interrupted.

"Well, let's not go to crumpling our own rose-leaves just now. I expect it is largely our imagination—or the canned salmon for supper," she added, with a sly hit at a weakness of his; but he was silent.

"I wonder if we have done anything amiss—out of our usual walk or line," he persisted, after a little thought.

"I cannot think of anything." Then, roguishly: "My walk has been as usual; but, come to think of it, I don't know but you have been a little more pompous since last Sunday. You were so flattered about that sermon. I did not know at the time but you might be flinging pearls away—only it would be no loss to you," she mischievously ended.

"Do you really think it could possibly be that sermon, Jennie? You know I felt a little doubtful about delivering it. I do not approve of the practice—"

"No, indeed," she briskly interrupted. "They ought to have such sermons occasionally, any way, and you were not well enough to prepare one. You did perfectly right."

"I don't know about it, Jennie," he answered, slowly. "It has weighed upon my conscience heavily."

By the close of the week Parson Simpson was exceedingly depressed. There was a too obvious attempt at avoidance and an unusual reticence upon the part of their parishioners, and there seemed to be no friendly gossip to communicate the agitating suspicions which had possessed the people. His wife could neither ignore this state of affairs nor attempt longer to cheer her husband by treating it lightly.

"I think I shall go over to Saliny Meekum's and ask plainly what is the matter," said she on Saturday morning. "If there is anything explosive about I may as well touch off the match now."

She was tying on her bonnet when a note was handed her husband by Deacon Byles's boy.

"I would not go, Jennie," said he, nervously, after reading it. "It is a call from the deacons for me to meet the church this evening on a matter of importance. We shall doubtless know soon what is the trouble."

Precisely at seven o'clock that evening Parson Simpson and his wife walked into the church to find a large congregation awaiting them.

Deacon Byles still felt that there was no need of lengthy ado over the matter—the sooner over the better—and as the minister took his seat by the deacon's side, facing the pews, the old man hurriedly arose.

"The church knows what it's here fer. P'raps Parson Simpson knows, too," he said.

"I do not," was the grave answer.

The deacon fidgeted for a moment, then spoke out, bluntly:

"Well, parson, it's all on 'count o' that last Sunday's sermon of yours."

He dropped into his seat with an appealing look at the minister as he spoke.

Parson Simpson arose.

"I feared so; I had my doubts about that sermon when I took it," he began.

"Well, if that ain't the beatenest, brazenest thing yet—owning on it so cool," S'manthy Byles ejaculated half audibly, to her neighbor, Saliny Meekum.

"Keep still!" that lady sharply ordered, as the parson continued:

"Yes, I had my doubts, and it has weighed upon my mind all this week. I have felt the more troubled as you have seemed to be troubled as well. I am more pained than I can express. I should have known that the difference in style would be noticeable; but I fancied, after your expressions of approval, that you were satisfied—"

"Tain't that," Deacon Meekum falteringly interposed; "tain't that, Brother Simpson. We did ruther like the style fer a change; but to have it passed off on us so—that's what 'tis."

"I am very sorry that I did not then explain my situation. I was not feeling well—too ill, in fact, to prepare a discourse for you—so I did the next best thing, I thought; but I see I was wrong."

A sort of a shuddering sigh went around the room, while S'manthy nudged Saliny as she put the triumphant question:

"Well, what was there to explain?"

"Brother Simpson," said Deacon Byles, again rising with unwilling movement, "I'm pow'rful sorry you didn't explain then. It'd saved us all this, an' your own soul's conscience from a heavy load. You see, S'manthy, my sister, 's a great hand ter read sermons, an' she's got books of 'em, and when she got home she found the hull of that very sermon in one of 'em—from fustly to lastly. We wouldn't a thought it on you, parson"—mournfully shaking his head—"that you'd give us somebody else's sermon as yours."

"Somebody else's sermon!"

Parson Simpson was on his feet instantly.

"Yes; it's in this very book."

Deacon Byles laid the volume before him open at a well-thumbed page.

The minister gave one look at it, then actually smiled in the face of his auditors, who were pitying the brazen audacity of the man they had so recently worshiped as nearly faultless.

"You thought I stole that sermon?" he asked, plainly.

"Why, my dear brethren, if you had taken the trouble to look, you would have seen that this is a volume of sermons written by myself and published ten years ago. I had forgotten this was among the number when I selected one of my old sermons to preach to you last Sunday."

He opened the book at the title page and handed it to Deacon Byles, who took it and read aloud in slow astonishment: "Sermons by Rev. Joshua L. Simpson, D.D., S.T.D., F.R.A.S."

"An' you're the man with all that string o' letters after him?" he asked, as he scanned the claimant before him with a doubtful, curious gaze not unmixed with awe.

"I certainly am," was the earnest reply, "though"—he flushed as he spoke—"I am not surprised that you did not recognize your pastor. I have grown older since I sent forth that book, and am not so fond of parading my titles; but I assure—"

"My sakes alive!"

S'manthy Byles made the interruption. The involuntary exclamation broke the tension. A titter, then a laugh rippled through the sanctuary. There was a confusion of voices, and Deacons Meekum and Byles jointly wrung the pastor's hand with a fervor that brought tears to his eyes.

"We might a-knowned it if we hadn't ben sech blind, suspicious iji-its!" the former frankly exclaimed, as the church

pressed forward about the minister. "You could write forty such books."

Deacon Byles vainly tried to bring order out of the confusion for the next few moments. It was obtained at last, though through an unexpected medium.

A live author living there in Derby Centre and she hadn't known it; and she had called him a thief and a hypocrite and a liar! S'manthy Byles's blood ran cold as she sat there bolt upright thinking about it. She felt ready to collapse. She was fully aware that the feminine portion of Derby was casting sly, triumphant glances at her in a very exasperating way. This last helped her to a realizing sense of the situation. After all, how was it changed from what it had been before that sermon? It certainly was the same. So, now or never! The next minute the assembly was startled by a voice.

"If you can write books, Parson Simpson, then do tell us what on earth ever made you come to Derby Centre for two hundred dollars, a parsonage, and a donation."

It was S'manthy's voice. She knew it was a very irregular thing to do; so did the church; but she could no more have kept back that question than she could have flown away. It seemed to her the only one for a logical mind to ask, and hers was a logical mind just then—the only one, she feared, in the whole assembly.

The minister smiled.

"That is very easily answered, Sister Byles. Of course, as your acute mind has perceived, money was not a consideration, though I will say that I am not rich, that you may not be misled. People do not make fortunes by writing books, as a rule, especially books of sermons; though, doubtless, if the world's people at large were as devoted readers of sermons as yourself the authors of such books might reap a more substantial reward. Still I have been fortunate enough to save from a hitherto ample salary a sum for old age. My health, after years of toil, gave way. I could not think of giving up work entirely, but change and the country air seemed imperative, at least if I would live. I found them in Derby Centre, and thus I have spent as delightful a year as ever pastor spent among people."

"Parson Simpson"—it was Deacon Byles this time—"we've made a big mistake in our unreasonin' ignorance, but I'm thinkin' you're the man to look over it and not lay it up agin us. We're ready to ask yer pard'n, an' I'm sure this church 'll show its trust in you by askin' you ter stay with us just as long 's you can, and do it now by unanimously risin'."

The church unanimously arose, but when it sat down again it left S'manthy Byles still standing.

She explained it all later, when Saliny announced her opinion that "fer sech a sot-minded female S'manthy got on t'other side the fence pretty spry an' crowed."

"Nobody but fools don't change their mind," was her crisp reply; "but I own I did clean forget we wimmen wa'n't let ter have voice ner vote. But I got my voice in, anyhow," she added, with grim satisfaction.

"Brethren," she nervously began, "I move this church, besides askin' Parson Simpson to stay with us 's long as he can, raise his sal'ry 'nuff so's he can stay. Then there won't be no ground fer s'picionin' nobody hereafter."

The church was astounded, but it was moved. Before the official meeting broke up that night it actually agreed upon six hundred dollars, parsonage, and donation.

"It's a pretty big break an' a hefty thing fer us ter do; but it's right fer us, I'm thinkin', an' p'raps 'twill keep Parson Simpson with us a while longer," Deacon Byles said at the close. "An' he can give us an old sermon any time he wants ter," he added, jocosely.

"I do not know about that, brethren," said the pastor, seriously. "It is not yet settled satisfactorily to my conscience that a minister has a right to impose second-hand sermons, even of his own, upon his congregation. He may have, but I shall strive to give you freshly prepared food while here."

"So it was the sermon, after all, Jennie," he said to his wife as he reached the parsonage, to find her sitting up awaiting his return from the later meeting.

"Whatever it was, it has worked out splendidly, so it must have been right," said she, as he related the decision. "Then I imagine Miss S'manthy is cured of her curiosity, though I'll not say it was without cause," with a laugh; "but I'm sure you'll not have a firmer friend hereafter than she will be."

"And the next pastor will certainly have something to live upon," he answered.

The minister's wife was right concerning S'manthy. She swore unwavering allegiance to the pastor from that night. But the genuine delight she took in this newly discovered possession of the parish caused at times considerable embarrassment to the recipient of her attentions. She did not allow the most casual sojourner in Derby to miss a presentation to its pastor, which she proudly made with the breathless introduction:

"Our pastor—the Rev. Joshua L. Simpson—D.D.—S.T.D.—F.R.A.S.—the author of a book of sermons"—then in an ingenuous aside—"jest as like 's not you'll hear one on 'em if you stay over Sunday; but"—in closer confidence—"I can tell you we'd never kept a live author of sermons in Derby Centre if I hadn't moved the church."

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE ENCAMPMENT.

A FEATURE of the encampment of the Pennsylvania National Guard at Mount Gretna, this year, was the presence of 400 soldiers of the Regular Army, who assembled there for the purpose of assisting the militia officers in effecting good discipline and skillful manoeuvres, and setting an example of real soldierly discipline. This contingent of 400 represented five distinct bodies of regular troops, namely, two batteries, two cavalry troops, and one battalion of infantry. One of the batteries was Battery K, First Artillery, sixty-five men, stationed at Fort Hamilton, in New York, which has just been provided with a new equipment, including four new rifled guns, with an effective range of three and a half miles. The command, which marched all the way to Mount Gretna, from Lebanon ten miles, was stationed in California until May 8th last, when it started for the East. During its stay in California it was almost all the time on the move.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

A REFLECTION OF FABRICS AND GOWNS.

THE beautiful display of fabrics observed during the last month will continue but a short time longer, for at the very first indications of a waning season their day of grace is over. About the only novelty displayed during the recent weeks is lace-striped surah in black and ivory-white. The open stripe is less than an inch wide, while the satin stripes vary in width. Beautiful costumes are made of the white variety, in combination with handsome lace. It is sold in both black and white at \$1.29 a yard, and is 24 inches wide.

The reign of Scotch gingham and Madras plaids this season is supreme, and surprisingly pretty gowns are made from them. They are even worn at lawn parties, and one of the prettiest effects displayed at a recent afternoon tea in the Berkshires was a gingham which cost only ten cents a yard. It was a rich plaid in which green predominated, and was made with the plaids on the bias in the English "sheath" skirt; that is, a plain, smooth front and full back. The back of the bodice was also bias and plain, while the fronts were cross-wrapped and ornamented with rosettes, in the centres of which were placed imported buttons of odd Byzantine design. A fall of yellow lace finished the neck and sleeves. A pretty way to make a gingham is to have a low, cut square bodice-front of plain color, with the upper part full from the shoulders, like a chemisette, and made of the plaid. The popularity of Scotch plaids this year has created the invention of stockings to match, called "Fife plaids." They are manufactured in England, and being of a superfine quality of silk, are expensive.

Handsome garden-party toilettes for days that may be depended upon for sunshine are of India or China silk, lace-net, wash-surah, or bengaline. The most graceful garden-party hat is a broad-brim leghorn, with garnitures of crêpe and flowers, or plumes, to match some portion of the toilette.



GARDEN-PARTY TOILETTE.

The illustration shows a distinguished costume made of pigeon-gray bengaline, elaborately trimmed with passementerie. The skirt, while quite scant in front, is laid in deep pleats at the centre back. The front of the bodice is gathered, and the Figaro jacket of passementerie is carried over the shoulders and down the waist to the back in the form of sloping bretelle, which terminate under the belt. The sleeves of passementerie may be worn with or without a lining, and the passementerie band upon the skirt ends at the back breadth. The bodice closes invisibly at the centre back. Any ingenious woman can make and shape these passementerie sleeves herself, as to buy outright the trimming pieces illustrated would cost about thirty-five dollars. But a saving of fully one-half that amount would be accomplished by buying the passementerie by the yard and sewing it together in any desired shape.

With many ladies the tea-gown is an indispensable factor to the wardrobe, and a beautiful design recently exhibited by a fashionable modiste is worth describing. It has a skirt of verdigris silk, veiled in front with a deep flounce of white crêpe de chine, embroidered on the lower edge. This embroidery also makes the bodice front, which finishes under a wide sash-belt of brocaded ribbon. The open princess dress is made of verdigris cashmere, with pleated centre back ending in a demi-train. The wide, flowing sleeves are lined with silk, and the waistcoat collar matches the sash belt. The sleeves and fronts are bordered with narrow white ostrich-feather trimming.

A jaunty little wrap for cool evenings at the watering-place is a shoulder-cape of lamb's-wool or flannel, satin-lined, with a monk's hood attached, to be thrown over the head when desired. Feather trimming makes a pretty bordering. ELLA STARR.

PERSONAL.

UNITED STATES SENATOR PETTIGREW, of South Dakota, has a herd of seventeen buffaloes, all pure blood.

DR. PETERS, the German explorer, who has been several times reported to be dead, arrived at Zanzibar on July 18th.

EUGENE SCHUYLER, the well-known diplomat, who held many important positions abroad, died on July 18th at Cairo, Egypt, where he was the American Consul-General.

THE Tennessee Democratic State Convention capitulated to the Farmers' and Laborers' Union, and nominated its President, John P. Buchanan, as the party candidate for Governor.

AMONG recent notable deaths is that of James M. Brown, of the world-famous banking-house of Brown Brothers & Co. His death occurred suddenly at Manchester, Vt., on the 19th of July.

REV. DAVID CAMPBELL KELLY, the prohibition candidate for Governor of Tennessee, has withdrawn from the canvass, as he finds that a prosecution of his candidacy would interfere with his pastoral duties.

THE President has nominated the following to be General Appraisers of Merchandise: J. Lewis Stackpole, of Massachusetts; Henderson W. Somerville, of Alabama, and Ferdinand N. Shurtleff, of Oregon.

THE Ohio Republicans have nominated Daniel J. Ryan for Secretary of State, and Thaddeus A. Minshall for Judge of the Supreme Court. The State Convention was characterized by enthusiasm and unity of feeling.

A GERMAN newspaper says that Prince Bismarck, in an interview, emphatically declared that he had no desire to return to office, as he was now too old to assume the cares of State. He said that if he decided to visit England he would go to some seaside place in September.

GENERAL WILLIAM J. SEWELL, of New Jersey, has been elected First President of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers. General Sewell was a conspicuously brave soldier in the Civil War, and has a high place in the regard of the veterans of that great struggle.

THE family of President Harrison will spend the latter part of August at Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania. The President has spent some days at Cape May during the month just closed, but seems to have carried his work with him, a good deal of his time while there having been occupied in the transaction of official business.

MR. EDWARD A. OLDHAM, an old contributor to this paper, is preparing the "History of North Carolina" for the "Stories of the States," now publishing by a Boston house. He was tendered, but obliged to decline, the writing of the life of William Gilmore Simms, of South Carolina, for the "American Men of Letters Series" also in course of publication.

THE notorious Sarah Althea Terry recently attempted to secure a second appeal before the United States Circuit Court in San Francisco, but was ruled out, because the time allowed for such appeal had expired. Her only resource now to carry on the famous litigation for a slice of the Sharon estate is to apply to the United States Supreme Court for a mandate bringing the case again before that court. She looks old and ill.

THE Farmers' Alliance and United Labor Party of Minnesota have nominated a State ticket, headed by S. M. Owens for Governor. Mr. Owens is editor of an agricultural newspaper published at Minneapolis. The platform adopted by the nominating convention demands that the "war tariff" be radically revised, especially denouncing the McKinley bill as "the crowning infamy of protection." It favors an increase in the volume of money, and demands free coinage of silver; asks the Australian ballot-system for the whole State; demands the prohibition of child labor, and favors arbitration to settle labor troubles and equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex.

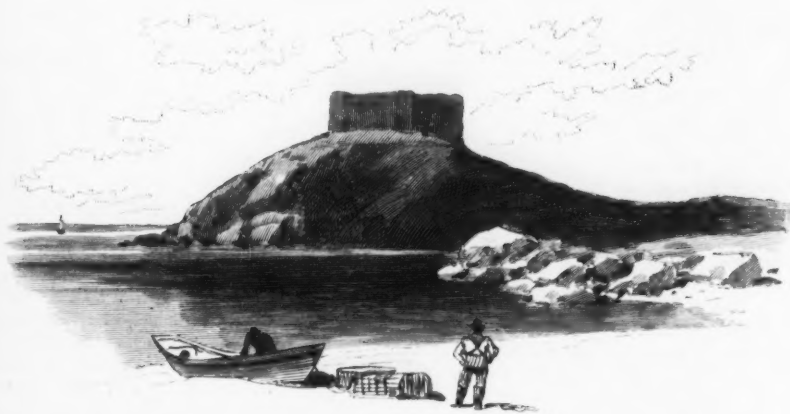
THE new Captain-General of Cuba, General Polavieja, will leave Spain on August 10th, to take possession of his post. According to the New York Sun, Polavieja is a self-made and altogether remarkable man. The grandees of Spain are wondering how he will be received by the haughty aristocrats of Cuba. He was born of very humble parents, has not a drop of blue blood in his veins, even through illegitimate channels, and not many years ago was a private soldier. Against these so-called disadvantages must be set the facts that he has played with little King Alfonso, that he is a favorite of the Queen Regent, that he has gained experience as commander of various military districts at home, and that he recently married an heiress.

MR. W. H. WEBB, the most famous of American ship-builders, is so thoroughly in love with his business that he proposes to create a school where ship-building may be taught, both as a science and an art. From this school he hopes to graduate ultimately professional ship-builders who will maintain under the American flag the finest vessels that sail the sea. He has just begun the erection of the building, taking thirteen acres in the northern suburban district of New York City. The institution will not only be a school of technical instruction in the science of ship-building, but will also be a home for aged or unfortunate men who have been connected with the business of building ships or sailing them. The building will cost about \$1,000,000.

MR. DEFEW has started the London newspaper men who have interviewed him by the plainness of his speech concerning protection vs. free trade. He declared, to the astonishment of the free-traders, that the time was coming when their manufacturers would not be able to get their goods into foreign countries, while every country would be able to send their goods to England free. The reporter timidly played what he considered a trump card by asking what about the mercantile marine. But Defew calmly remarked that having big ships and the carrying trade would not compensate Americans for opening their ports. Upon only one point would the patriotic American concede any advantages to the English, and that was in regard to municipal government, which in America, he said, was in a bad way, owing to the failure of the better class of people to take an interest in municipal affairs.



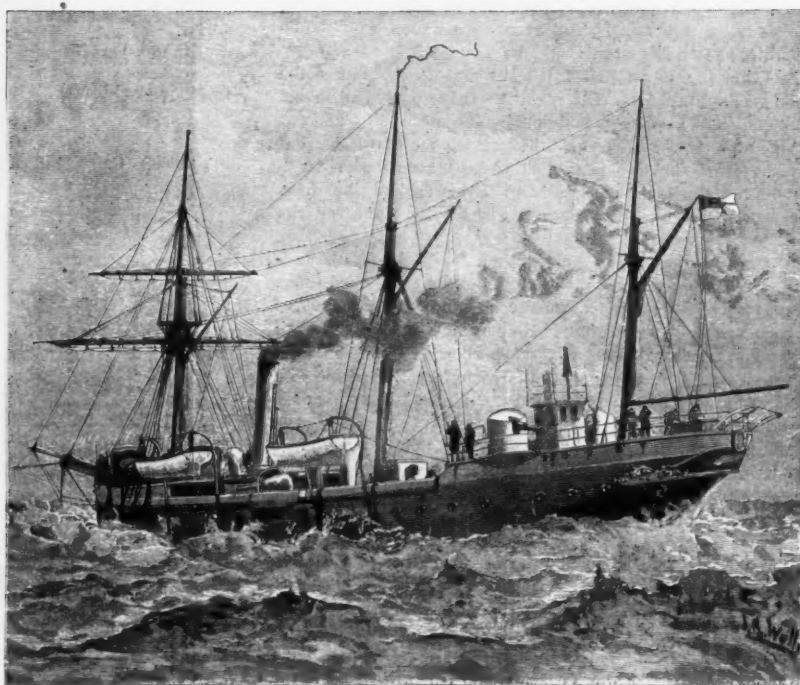
PRINCE GEORGE IN THE UNIFORM OF A GERMAN GUARD.



FORT DUMPLINGS.



THAMES STREET, NEWPORT.



GUNBOAT "THRUSH," COMMANDED BY PRINCE GEORGE.



NEWPORT HARBOR LIGHT.

THE VISIT OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES TO NEWPORT.—[SEE PAGE 555.]



1. MISS MINERVA ANDERSON, QUEEN OF THE ROCKIES. 2. MAJOR J. H. BEHAN, REX II. 3. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY DEPOT: ARRIVAL OF REX I. 4. PROCESSION PASSING UNDER THE ARCH NEAR THE UNION PACIFIC DEPOT. 5. R. L. ARMSTRONG, KNIGHT OF WAHSATCH. 6. INDIAN POW-WOW OR COUNCIL.

THE RECENT MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL AT OGDEN, UTAH.—SOME OF THE FEATURES OF THE GREAT PAGEANT.
PHOTOS BY C. D. KIRKLAND, OF CHEYENNE.—[SEE PAGE 554.]

TO A FRIEND.

HOW do you think it would do
If I bound you in with a rhyme,
Like a thought that poets pursue?
Do you know, the poet in time
A captive might be to you?

Could I write a verse that would be
Like girl, like poem—so fair,
All the poets would envy me;
Remember, the bard would not dare
Keep the muse in captivity!

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN CARNIVAL.

THE recent Rocky Mountain Carnival was a great success. It was all and more than its promoters claimed it would be. Perhaps it was the most unique and altogether interesting series of scenic events and animated and picturesque life ever seen in America. It was a most attractive combination of mimic royalty, knightly trappings, Oriental splendor, and both wild and civilized American life. It was brilliantly conceived, adroitly heralded throughout the country in the press, and carried out with an elaboration and attention to detail that entitles it to take rank among the historical events of the great West.

The carnival originated in the brain of Mr. W. H. Harvey, who, with a group of able gentlemen of Ogden, pushed it to final success. The work was started in February last. Application was made for a charter to the "Royal Host" or Rex Order of New Orleans, which organization consented to authorize the creation of "The Monte Cristos of the Rocky Mountains, or Rex organization of the West." The King was to be cousin to Rex of the Crescent City, and to be Rex II., ruler of the western domain, with Ogden as his imperial city. An office was opened at New Orleans with Dr. R. S. Harvey in charge, who, with assistants, wrote 15,000 letters to the prominent men of the United States touching the coming carnival and commanding them, in the name of Rex II., to be present at his carnival, to be held at Ogden the first week in July of the present year. The order in Ogden was started by the organization from New Orleans of the King's Council of seven gentlemen, who constitute the central power.

These gentlemen went actively to work and swore in nearly 550 active members. The work of preparing for the series of brilliant events just closed was at once started. It was a gigantic undertaking, but the members of the Order worked night and day and contributed money freely to defray the expenses. At this writing a rough estimate places the cost of the carnival at about \$50,000, and it is thought there will be sufficient funds available to square every account. This result is something new in the history of such affairs, and entitles the Monte Cristos to great credit for their able management.

On Thursday, June 26th, a special train left New Orleans bearing Rex I. and a coronation committee from the Rex Order of that city, the Louisiana Rifles, and a large number of invited guests. The train was met at Kansas City by a number of people from Eastern points, and A. L. Richardson, Duke of Montana, who had in his care the future Queen, her chaperones, and several maids of honor. The royal train was received all along the line of the Union Pacific road, over whose splendid tracks it rolled to Utah via Denver, with demonstrations of enthusiasm. At Denver, especially, the travelers were royally entertained. At Cheyenne and other points the people turned out in great crowds to cheer the visitors from the South and East. The train reached the Union Depot at Ogden late in the forenoon of Tuesday, July 1st, where 20,000 people were in waiting to receive and welcome their guests with booming cannons and lusty cheers. The reception ceremonies were very fine. Governor Thomas made a speech of welcome, and after other exercises the visitors took carriages and were escorted to their respective places of abode by a brilliant line of troops, uniformed societies, and Monte Cristos arrayed in fancy costumes. At night the Crown Prince and Crown Princess, heavily veiled, were crowned and proclaimed Rex II. and Minerva, King and Queen of the Rocky Mountain Carnival. This was followed by the great cow-boys' ball.

The next day the finest tournament ever seen on the American continent took place, in which twelve knights in complete armor competed. The two royal households presided at the lists. The knights all rode like centaurs, and made records in the tilt that would be hard to equal. R. L. Armstrong, Knight of Wahsatch, won the tourney and crowned his wife Queen at night in the carnival palace in the presence of royalty. Then followed the tournament ball.

The third day was devoted to military displays and drills, and feats of horsemanship by the cow-boys. The Indian encampment, composed of two hundred Shoshones and Bannocks, was a great point of attraction. At night, just before the opening of the military ball, the Indians gave a war-dance in the presence of royalty and ten thousand spectators. It was perhaps the first real war-dance even given in any place of amusement in the country. It was wild, weird, and savage, but yet not unmusical or ungraceful. The dance was opened by a wild chant, beating of tom-toms, and pounding on the floor. The warriors were in complete war dress and paint, but were not allowed weapons. The warriors danced to the rhythm of the rude music made by the old bucks and squaws. Each warrior represented a different character. It was like a great character play. Their costumes were really grand, from a savage standpoint. The dance was represented in three acts, with intermissions of ten minutes, during which intervals they all squatted upon the floor of the great carnival palace, 314 by 136 feet in size. Several of the leading chiefs were called before the throne and decorated with the rich jewels of the Rex Order. Tor-Toi, the leading chief of the Bannocks, was a splendid specimen of manhood. The Indians seemed greatly pleased with the applause their dancing excited and with the glittering baubles and other decorations presented them. There was a constant shower of coins among the dancers from the excited and enthusiastic audience, which were promptly scooped by the redskins.

The fourth day of the carnival was marked by a contest in the

tourney between twelve picked men from the cow-boys and the twelve knights who appeared in the first tournament. The contest was hot and close, but victory perched upon the banner of the knights. At dusk in the evening the grand Rex pageant poured upon the streets amid the booming of cannon, hissing of rockets, glare of colored lights, and the display of fancy fireworks. There were only five floats, but they were beauties, and, disposed as they were through the long line of cow-boys, Indians, knights, military, richly costumed companies, and maskers of every description, presented a most strikingly gorgeous sight. It was a glorious spectacle right beneath the snow-capped mountains that tower just one mile immediately above the city. The streets were jammed with spectators. It was estimated that about 50,000 spectators witnessed the pageant, a most remarkable circumstance when it is considered that the city has only 20,000 people resident here.

The grand Rex masked ball began at 10:30 P.M. It was a wonderful sight to see. The benches were filled with an audience of 13,000 spectators, while over 2,000 people were in masked costume on the floor, dancing in the dazzling glory of electric lights. The Indians in their most gorgeous costumes occupied one end of the immense floor, while, mingling with the throng, many genuine cow-boys danced in their native costume with a zest only known to the sons of the range. The two kings and queens, with their respective households, arrayed in their richest robes and glittering gems, supported by soldiers, knights, and gentlemen, formed a most brilliant feature of the event. The writer has seen the greatest masked balls in New York and New Orleans, but nothing to equal this ball. To add to the effect, the nearly full moon looked solemnly down upon the gay scene through the vast open dome. The palace has no roof. At one o'clock the dance ceased and, amid the blasts of bugles, blare of trumpets, and rolling of drums, the veils of the King and Queen of the Rockies were removed and they stood revealed before the vast and enthusiastic audience as Major J. H. Behan, of New Orleans, and Miss Minerva Anderson, of Ogden.

Elsewhere we present some pictures, from photos by C. D. Kirkland, of Cheyenne, illustrative of this most remarkable carnival in the far Rockies and under the very shadow of the mighty Wahsatch. The carnival will be repeated next year and will become a permanent summer feature of this picturesque part of the United States. During the events of the four evenings in the carnival palace Rex I., of New Orleans, and Rex II., of Ogden, created a large number of princes, dukes, and other nobles of various degrees, giving to each some jewel as a mark of kingly generosity.

LIFE INSURANCE.—QUERIES.

THE benefits arising from State supervision of the insurance business have recently been disclosed in a noticeable way. In three different States emphatic action has been taken with reference to companies that have been the subject of criticism. One of these companies I warned my readers against some time ago. The efficient Superintendent of Insurance in this State, Mr. Maxwell, recently gave formal notice of the revocation on the 15th of June of the certificate permitting the Massachusetts Benefit Association to do business in New York.

In Illinois the Auditor of Public Trusts has instituted proceedings against the Illinois Mutual Insurance Company to require it to show cause why its affairs should not be closed up and the company dissolved. It is charged against the company that its assets are overstated, its real estate value too high, and the existence of a mortgage upon it suppressed; that it did not own certain bonds which were scheduled as its property, and that its statements withheld some of its liabilities. The statement of this company showed total cash assets of about \$30,000, while its unpaid losses were over \$37,000. Altogether, it had a deficiency of over \$47,000. I have no doubt that hundreds of the customers of the Illinois Mutual are astonished by the revelations made by the public authorities, but I have no doubt that hundreds of other small companies in various parts of the country could not make a better showing if their affairs were placed under public scrutiny.

In Philadelphia proceedings have been begun against the president of the defunct American Life Insurance Company, charging him, as well as the officers of the defunct Bank of America, with obtaining the funds of the bank by improper methods. The criminal proceedings taken against the officers of the bank will, no doubt, include proceedings also against the officers of the Life Insurance Company, and we shall have an interesting disclosure of the true inwardness of the latter's failure.

In the light of these revelations in three different States, it must be clear that my demand for a closer scrutiny, by authorized State officials, of the affairs of life-insurance companies is fully warranted. In this State, as well as in Massachusetts, the scrutiny into the affairs of life-insurance companies is conducted by an experienced and capable public officer; and I may say incidentally that readers who desire information regarding the business of any company can always obtain it, if that company does business in the State of New York, by glancing at the report of Superintendent Maxwell.

Not long since I tried to portray the horrors of the children's insurance companies, in this as well as in other countries, and urged the Legislature of the State to investigate the matter and put an end to the atrocious business. I notice with interest that a select committee of the House of Lords in England is considering a bill introduced by the Bishop of Peterborough to prevent the murder of children for the sake of the insurance obtained. This bill provides that money, in all cases of death of children insured, shall be paid only to the undertaker, and no surplus or balance to other parties insuring. It has been argued, in favor of child insurance, that it is effected by the poor so as to provide a burial fund in the case of the death of their children; but it has been demonstrated that in many instances children are put to death, sometimes by slow torture, so that the parents can obtain the small amount of insurance placed upon the lives of their little ones. The bill proposed by the Bishop of Peterborough, it will be seen, limits the use of the insurance moneys to the purposes of burial. I see no reason why such a bill as this should not be passed by the State of New York.

A correspondent at Augusta, Ga., asks for information in regard to the Provident Saving Life Association Society of New York. I have only recently stated that this is a prosperous company—not as large as some others—and have no additional facts in regard to it to give at present. If my correspondent wishes information in regard to any particular point, I will be glad to look up its last annual statement and reply.

A correspondent at Terre Haute, Ind., gave me a nut to crack some time ago, in reference to the Equitable Life, which has been overlooked, but to which I shall reply as soon as possible.

From Suffolk, Va., comes an inquiry and a suggestion. The writer says that I am undoubtedly right in my estimate of the inherent weakness of the assessment orders, and adds: "But there is one principle which can be embodied in that kind of insurance, to which I have never seen any allusion in your articles, though I have frequently looked to see if your attention had been attracted by this feature. I allude to a progressive increase of the rate of insurance at periodical times, so that, as a man grows older, and the risk of death is greater, the younger men do not have to pay an undue portion of the cost of the insurance of the older members." My correspondent incloses the schedule of premium rates of the Knights Templars and Masons' Life Insurance Company, which are based on the age of the insured. The Knights Templars plan of increasing the rate for increasing age, by direct payments, has never been popular. Of course, each member of an assessment association should pay his quota of the death claims, and the quota of an old man should be greater than that of a younger person. Most well-managed assessment companies make provision for the increased death-rate of later years by the accumulation of an ample reserve, the interest on which accrues to the benefit of the death fund, thereby providing for the increased cost without necessitating the levying of additional assessments on the old members. This plan commends itself to me, and I think will commend itself to my correspondent.

From Kansas City comes an inquiry in regard to the Commercial Union Life Insurance Company of New York, which, I am told by a Kansas City subscriber, aged thirty-three years, offers to insure him for \$5,000 for \$75.60 a year, and at the end of ten years surrender the policy, with all the amount of dividends, or, if desired, allow the dividends to remain, to be applied to future payments. The Commercial Union Life is a new company, organized under the old-line law, with a good list of directors, and a purpose to do business on the assessment plan. It closed its first business year with, I think, a million and a quarter of insurance in force; but I believe it had impaired its capital to a small extent. I cannot see how there is any brilliant prospect for dividends to policy-holders at the end of ten years, judging by the brief record the company has made. It has recently made an arrangement, I understand, by which it transfers to itself, without examination of members or increase of premiums, the policies of the National Alliance Insurance Company, an assessment company, and it has changed its own name to that of the Commercial Alliance. The National Alliance has \$16,000,000 of risks, and I am strenuously opposed to any such transfer without a careful medical examination of the transferred members. I base my objection on obvious and well-understood business principles.

The Hermit.

STANLEY'S BOOK.

THE *Pall Mall Budget* says: "On the night of June 27, at six o'clock, thousands of copies of Stanley's book were distributed to the trade, and by Monday, the 30th, it was circulated throughout the length and breadth of England. The first English edition numbered 20,000 copies (this is inclusive of the *luxure* edition, etc.). It is estimated that during the last four months nearly 11,000 men, women, and children have been employed upon it. In England alone 60 compositors, 17 readers, 12 reading boys, and 200 machine and warehousemen were at work on it. In the binding of 40,000 volumes 500 men and 600 women were employed. There are ten foreign editions. The printing-ink consumed amounts to 1 ton 10 cwt.; multiply these figures by eight for the foreign editions, and you arrive at the enormous quantity of 12 tons. The paper for the English edition weighs 65½ tons. As the foreign editions are not so large as the English, the figures are multiplied by four only, which produces a total of 262 tons. The binders' cloth used for England amounts to 4,500 yards, in America to 9,000, and in other countries to 1,000 (they have paper covers in many cases). This makes over eight miles! It is estimated that 268 printing-presses have been in use to print the book.

HON. O. L. SPAULDING.

GENERAL OLIVER L. SPAULDING, of Michigan, who has been appointed by the President Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Colonel Tichenor appointed chairman of the United States Board of Customs Appraisers, was born in Jaffrey, N. H., August 2, 1833. He was graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1855, and removed to Michigan, where in 1858 he was elected regent of the State University. He entered the Union army in 1862 and served through the war with distinction. He was elected Secretary of State of Michigan in 1866 and re-elected in 1868. In 1875 he was appointed Special Agent of the United States Treasury Department and held the position till he took his seat in the Forty-seventh Congress, to which he was elected as a Republican.

In 1883 he was made chairman of a commission which visited the Sandwich Islands to investigate the workings of the reciprocity treaty with that country. He has had eight years' active experience in the customs service as a special agent, and has repeatedly been intrusted with examinations requiring the exercise of sound judgment, as well as a thorough knowledge of customs laws and regulations. For some time past he has had charge of one of the most important special agency districts on the northern frontier. He has been confirmed by the Senate and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

He has published several works, and another, "International Maritime Law," is nearly completed and ready for the press.

MRS. A. G. MOSELEY.

MRS. A. G. MOSELEY, whose portrait appears in this issue, is the accomplished and beautiful wife of one of the prominent judges of Texas. She was Miss Lottie Gadberry, daughter of Colonel Gadberry, of Yazoo City, Mississippi. She was graduated at the North Texas Female College, Sherman, Texas, with distinction at sixteen years of age, displaying such elocutionary talent that competent judges declared she would become famous as a tragedy queen. She has dark-brown hair, liquid black eyes, is tall, lithe, and graceful. She was married at nineteen, and now presides over one of the most elegant homes in Texas.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

THE announcement that the British North Atlantic fleet, including the *Bellerophon*, the *Thrush*, commanded by Prince George of Wales, and other vessels, would visit Newport early in August has occasioned a tremendous flutter at that fashionable resort. A live Prince is not always at command, even in the elegant and aristocratic circles which make Newport what it is socially, and it is not at all surprising that the possibility of receiving a visit from the grandson of Queen Victoria has awakened a real furore. It was hoped for a time that the Prince would arrive in time to receive the hospitalities of the New York Yacht Club during its annual cruise, but this now seems improbable. He will not, however, lack entertainment, steps having been taken to extend to him both public and personal civilities.

WALL STREET'S MIDSUMMER MILDNESS.

IS it the heat, the absence of brokers, or the absence of customers, that makes Wall Street so stagnant? Or is it that peculiar condition of financial affairs which has led the great powers of the Street for so many months to let matters drift along in their own way? Just at this time, when the Silver bill has become a law; when over \$50,000,000 of the fund for the redemption of National bank notes has been covered into the Treasury, ready to go into the circulation; when crop reports are fairly good, and railroad earnings encouragingly high, a good leader in Wall Street would make things hum; but the voice of the hummer is not heard; the great manipulators of Wall Street are too busily engaged in floating new bonds and stocks and new schemes to engineer a rise. They forget, too, that every additional load they put upon the market lessens the appetite for securities.

If wreckers were at work to arouse suspicion regarding Wall Street operations, to drive away investors and speculators, they could not have worked more successfully than have the Villard, the Santa Fé, the Louisville and Nashville, and the Missouri Pacific people, not to mention the Houston and Texas crowd. By the way, a correspondent who asked me recently if Houston and Texas at \$4 a share was not a good purchase will be interested in the statement that the Central Trust Company has figured out an assessment on each share of stock at \$71.40. This is equivalent, of course, to the confiscation of the stock; and yet, if I owned any of it I would not surrender it if I could meet the assessment, for I believe—in fact, I know—that the Houston and Texas, by reason of its valuable land grants and its rapidly developing local business, would be and should be, under honest management, made a very successful and remunerative company. If stockholders would make inquiry into these matters they would be better prepared to decide whether or not they want to meet the enormous assessment levied upon them.

The unfortunate, vacillating, uncertain, and ill-balanced San Antonio and Aransas Pass Railroad has defaulted on its bonds. The story of the projection and building of this property would make a very interesting narrative. It runs through some parts of Texas that are being rapidly developed, and yet much of the line runs through an unproductive country, and it must be years before the road can improve its prospects very materially. When it is completed, and makes connections that could be, and eventually must be made, it will more than earn its fixed charges, but speculators must take their hands off.

My good friend Gould swoops down upon the investing public once more with a tender of \$10,000,000 new first collateral mortgage bonds and \$10,000,000 of additional stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The history of this unfortunate property, embracing the story of its recent sudden decline from 115 to the neighborhood of 50 or 60, need not be retold; it is fresh in the mind of every reader. It is amazing that Mr. Gould should propose to load up this property with \$20,000,000 more of indebtedness, when it has all that it can do to earn one per cent. a quarter for its stockholders. I see, in this additional burden, the same fine Italian hand that added over \$40,000,000 to the liabilities of the Manhattan Elevated system, for the purpose of meeting the awards for property damages that might be made against that corporation, though that purpose has been most artfully concealed. Mr. Gould wants a lot of money on hand in the Missouri Pacific treasury. Does this mean warfare against Santa Fé? Does it mean extensions, the cutting of rates, the diminution of dividends, receiverships, a short interest, a crash in stocks, and a general shearing of the lambs? God only knows, and I have some doubts if even the Eternal shares the confidence of Jay Gould.

Jasper

It seems to be settled that the population of the State of New York is a little over one and a half million, the increase during the last decade having been at the rate of thirty-five per cent. The total is somewhat less than was generally anticipated, but the growth has been a healthy one, and whether we have a million and a half or two millions, New York must easily remain the commercial metropolis of the nation.

THE RECENT MINNESOTA TORNADO.

THE tornado which swept over the Minnesota lakes during the third week of July left everywhere a trail of ruin and disaster. At Lake Pepin, the scene of the frightful steamboat disaster, where the work of dredging for the bodies of the drown-



BODIES FOUND ON THE HURRICANE DECK.

ed was continued for several days, the total number of lives lost was over 100, and there was, besides, great destruction of property. At Lake Gervais, about four miles from St. Paul, the storm struck with tremendous force, sweeping everything before it. Even the bark of the trees was stripped off, and the sod about



RECOVERING BODIES FROM THE "SEA WING."

some of the houses was torn loose and scattered far and wide. One of our illustrations shows the ruins of one of the cottages which was prostrated at this point. The cellar of this house was ten feet square by six feet deep, and in this narrow covert nine



VIEW OF THE "SEA WING" FROM THE LAKE.

persons found safety from the raging elements, while every vestige of the building above them was blown into the lake or splintered and crushed into a thousand pieces and scattered over the space between the cellar and the water. We also give illustrations of the Lake Pepin disaster.

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, describing Lincoln at Gettysburg, says he followed Edward Everett, who had spoken for two hours in a clear voice and with carefully studied and impressive delivery. "It was like a great actor playing a great part. Mr. Lincoln arose, walked to the edge of the platform, took out his glasses and put them on. He bowed to the assemblage in his homely manner, and took out of his pocket a page of foolscap. In front of him was a photographer with his camera, endeavoring to take a picture of the scene. We all supposed that Mr. Lincoln would make rather a long speech—a half-hour at least. He took the single sheet of foolscap, held it almost to his nose, and in a high tenor voice, without the least attempt for effect, delivered the most extraordinary address which belongs to the classics of literature. The photographer was bustling about preparing to take the President's picture while he was speaking, but Mr. Lincoln finished before the photographer was ready. I remember it was a beautiful October day, and there were four or five thousand people present. Very few heard what Mr. Lincoln said, and it is a curious thing that his words should have made no particular impression at the time. The noticeable thing was the anxiety of all on the platform that the photographer should be able to get his picture. I remember we were all very much disappointed at his failure, and were more interested in his adventure than in the address."

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

STRINGENT measures against the Hebrews are being taken by the Russian authorities.

THE Irish police reports show that 125 agrarian outrages were committed in Ireland during the last quarter.

A SHIPYARD has been established at Bolobo, on the upper Congo, 500 miles from the mouth of the river.

A JUDICIAL decision recently rendered requires the German language to be taught in the public schools of Indianapolis.

THE annual reunion of President Harrison's old army brigade will be held on October 7th. The President will participate.

THE official railroad estimate of the number of peaches to come from Delaware and Maryland this year is only 12,375 baskets.

EXCURSION parties from New England and the Middle States are visiting Alaska. One recent party numbered 100 persons.

THE Tillman faction seems to be in the lead, so far, in the struggle for the Democratic nomination for Governor in South Carolina.

A BILL for the erection of a statue to General Wadsworth, at a cost of over \$50,000, has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

THE United States Minister to Peru, Mr. Hicks, now at home on furlough, brings back most encouraging reports of the revival of industry and hope in that country.

THE fire that ravaged Constantinople two or three weeks since destroyed nearly 1,000 houses and 125 timber merchants' establishments, involving a total loss of \$5,000,000.

A bill to give a pension of \$3,000 a year to the widow of General John C. Fremont, who is said to be in straitened circumstances, has been reported to the House of Representatives.

STRONG protests are being made by the religious bodies of Western cities against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. It is said the general Fair Committee favor such opening.

THE liquor question has been finally decided by the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, the determination being that the various Grand Lodges are to judge whether saloon-keepers shall be admitted to membership in the lodges subordinate to them.

THE steamer *Teutonic*, of the White Star Line, has crossed the ocean within six days, her exact time from Queenstown being five days, twenty-one hours, and fifty-five minutes, which is only two hours and seventeen minutes behind the time of the *City of Paris*.

It has been decided by the Republican Congressional Committee of the Sixteenth District of Ohio to dispense with the formality of a nominating convention and nominate Major McKinley by acclamation at a mass convention of the district to be held in August.

GOVERNOR MILLER, of North Dakota, has issued a circular letter warning the people of the State against the schemes and plots of the lottery people. He says that he has recently received an offer of \$250,000 from the Mexican Lottery Company for a charter in North Dakota.

OUT in Leland, Iowa, an attempt to establish an "original package" saloon was met by the citizens with a declaration, made in town meeting, "that it shall be unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors of any kind in Leland, and that any person violating this ordinance shall be tarred and feathered, and cowhided out of the village." The attempt was abandoned.

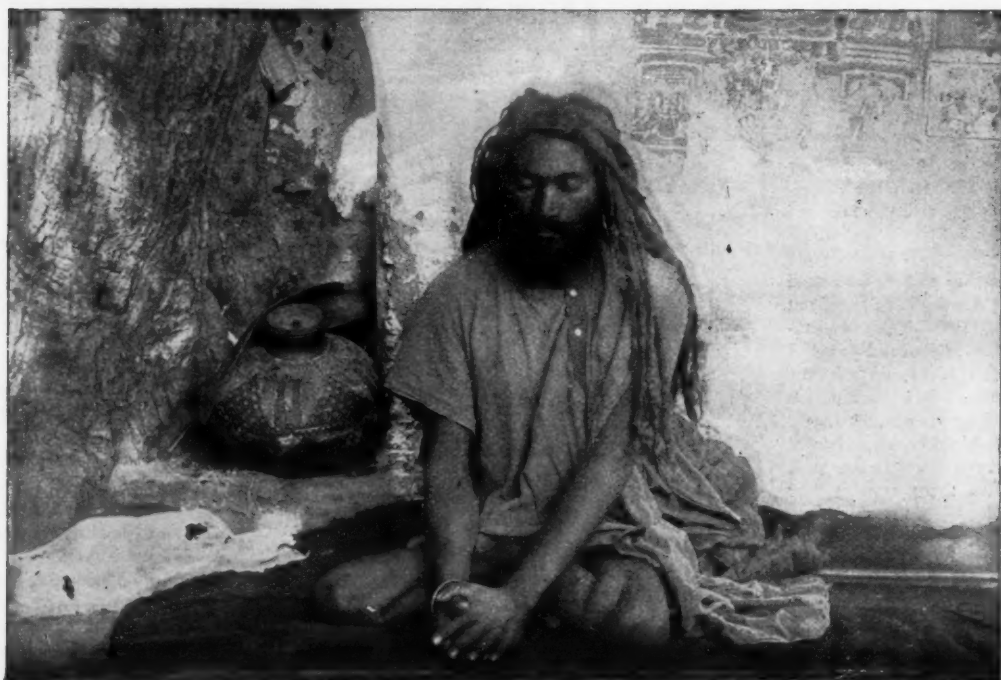
THE House Committee on Elections has decided in favor of the Republican contestants in the case of Goodrich versus Bullock, of Florida, and McGinnis versus Alderson, of West Virginia. This makes a total of sixteen cases decided by the committee this session, ten decisions being in favor of Republicans and six in favor of the sitting Democratic members.

BALLOT-REFORM kindergartens, so called, are of almost nightly occurrence in this city. Most of them have been conducted so far by the Democrats. They consist of mimic illustrations of the operation of the new ballot law, a room being furnished with booths and polling apparatus, such as the law requires, and citizens being instructed in the method of secret balloting which will go into operation for the first time next fall.

THREE members of the sub-committee of the World's Fair general committee have gone to France to consult with M. Tirard, director of last year's exposition at Paris and his seconds in command, Commissioners Alphand, Berger, and Brisson. An invitation will be extended to these four gentlemen to come to this country just before the opening and during the progress of the World's Fair and act in a general advisory capacity to the commission.

THE great fire in the Western Union Telegraph building, in New York, on the 18th ult., destroyed instruments and machinery of great value, which it will require much time to replace. The great switch-board was especially valuable. It was almost a magical piece of mechanical construction. Into it went all the wires leading from the batteries, and from it radiated the wires extending to every part of the country. It was the centre of a system of combinations almost as innumerable as those of an arithmetical series. It was an instrument which required many months to construct, and which cost, when completed, \$250,000. It will be at least six months before another one can be built, and meanwhile the company will be subjected to delays and annoyances which this machine was constructed to obviate.

DURING the past year the total number of transactions in the appointment division of the Post-Office Department was 23,261. Of this number there were 4,422 post-offices established, 1,024 discontinued, and 1,579 changes of name and site. In fourth classes there were 8,856 appointments on account of resignations, 5,590 on account of removals, and 638 on account of the death of postmasters. In Presidential offices there were 253 appointments on account of resignations, 579 on account of expiration of commissions, 556 on account of removals, 31 on account of the death of postmasters, and 133 on account of offices becoming Presidential. Of the removals in all classes, about 1,000 were made on reports of inspections. The whole number of post-offices in operation on July 1st, 1890, was 62,400, as against 58,999 in 1889.



1. A GROUP CAUGHT ON THE HIGHWAY NEAR SINGAPORE. 2. BEGGAR BOYS AT DARJEELING, IN THE HIMALAYAS. 3. A FAKIR, AMRITSIR, INDIA. 4. A BULLOCK 'CART, COLOMBO, CEYLON. 5. A HILL TRIBE FAMILY IN THE HIMALAYAS.—PHOTOS BY C. D. IRWIN, CHICAGO.

OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST.—EXAMPLES OF THE WORK SUBMITTED IN COMPETITION FOR THE PRIZES.

FLORIDA CIGAR LEAF.

(Continued from page 564.)

fermenting the tobacco, and we keep those perfect conditions constant, night and day, until the tobacco has reached a perfect cure, and then we have a perfect tobacco. Our temperature is scientifically correct, and the moisture or humidity of the warm air is also very carefully and exactly looked after, and the tobacco is never allowed to become what would be called dry or chaffy; it is always in pliable order, and can be handled without breaking the leaf, and there is where we can produce the most fine wrappers. We bring every leaf to perfection. If, by the old process of first dry-shed curing the leaf in ventilated sheds, or barns, a profit of \$100 an acre can be made, we can, by this new method of curing, make from \$200 to \$300 an acre. We mean, of course, Havana or Cuba seed tobacco which was grown in Florida, as our Northern and Western leaf is not fine enough to make such profits on. By this process we have perfect control of the colors, as we do not let the sun, air, or wind act upon the leaf, and the chemical changes go on perfectly and produce a perfect tobacco. If the demands of the trade are for light colors we can cure to meet their wants, and the same for dark, or medium colors. We are masters of the tobacco. The coloring matter in tobacco consists of certain chemicals. It is first green, but, as the tobacco ferments and cures, the green color changes to yellow, red, brown, and black, just according to the degree of heat used and the percentage of moisture in the air surrounding the tobacco. These changes are perfectly under our control by our process. A tobacco that is quickly dried down as soon as it is cut green will never make a nice wrapper. Dry the juice from the leaf and the necessary chemical changes cannot take place and the leaf will be spoiled for wrappers. Take the same leaf at the proper time and subject it to a proper degree of heat and the right percentage of moisture, and you have a perfect leaf and wrapper of high value."

As already stated, the company now owns these patents. They are coming so generally into use that it is estimated that the company's royalties on them within the next five years will exceed \$1,000,000. Mr. Phillips will himself superintend the erection of the necessary curing plant on the plantation, and every year will live on it during the curing season, to insure that this important part of the company's operations will be thoroughly carried out.

Another source of income to the company, which will be a considerable one in time, will be the sale of town lots in the city which will be built on the plantation. There is already a small village there. To this will soon be added the buildings for curing, and no doubt in time also cigar factories. Being the first settlement in the district, it will naturally be made the headquarters of tobacco planters who may take up adjoining lands. The operations of the company have already caused a boom in land values in the neighborhood, and lands which were offered a year or two ago at \$10 an acre are now held at from \$60 to \$100. Of course the soil is virgin, and will not need fertilizing for many years to come. The tract is in Polk County, very near the centre of the State, and about 200 miles south of Jacksonville—well below the frost line. It lies high enough to give it a good natural drainage, and two good-sized rivers run through the land, one on each side and on our property. These waters give ample facilities for watering live-stock. Railroads surround it, forming a triangle of about twelve miles on each of its three sides, and standing in the centre of the lands and drawing a circle twelve miles in diameter, the line of the circle would intersect some ten stations which are on the railroad. At one point the railroad runs through the land for a distance of some four or five miles, and at four other places the company has land on the railroad. This location gives ample railroad facilities, and switches will be put in as soon as the company wish to use them. The railroads mentioned are roads running every day, equipped with the most modern cars.

With all these advantages, it is not extravagant to affirm that the stock of the company will be worth \$30 to \$100 a share five years from now. With Florida tobacco it will be as it was with Florida oranges. Once the choicest fruit on the New York market was the Havana orange; now it is the Florida orange, and one scarcely ever hears of the Cuban fruit. Florida, having the same climatic advantages as Cuba, commenced to grow oranges with the advantage of the duty on the foreign fruit to help the domestic grower. Now the owner of a Florida orange-grove does not care whether the duty is maintained or not. He can still undersell his Havana rival. So it will be with the Florida tobacco planter. When the culture of the best-known varieties of tobacco is commenced and carried on scientifically and systematically in Florida, there will be no longer so great a desire for Havana cigars, as those of Florida will excel them in flavor, and there is no fear of the market being overstocked. For the area of Florida is limited, and the consumption of good cigars constantly increases with the growth of population and the accretion of wealth. So the coming Florida cigar will be as much a luxury as the Havana of to-day. Every \$10 invested in the stock of the Phillips Company to-day will be worth a hundred before it falls to the possession of the next generation.

A little more might be added about the lands of this company. They extend about thirteen miles east and west across the phosphate belt that has lately been discovered in this section, and the prospects are that the land is worth considerably more. J. D. Hashagen, Eastern agent of the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway and the People's Line of Steamers, in a letter to the editor of the *Tobacco Age*, says:

"Editor *Tobacco Age*, Philadelphia, Pa.

"DEAR SIR: Having read various articles in your valuable paper relative to Florida tobacco growing, and especially with reference to the C. S. Phillips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and Curing Company, of Polk County, Florida, I took occasion during a recent three weeks' visit to Florida to take a trip to the plantations of the above company and thoroughly investigate the matter on the ground of their operations. I found everything as represented by you. Clearings have been made and are being extended, seed beds have been prepared and plants are now ready to set. The company's property contains a great deal of valuable timber, pine and cypress, and there are also valuable deposits of phosphate, worth many hundreds of dollars per acre, and only awaiting development to prove a source of great profit to the company. Very respectfully,

"J. D. HASHAGEN, Eastern Agent.

"NEW YORK, April 2, 1890."

IRONTON, OHIO.

THERE is probably no city in the State of Ohio with greater resources and natural advantages than the city of Ironton. Situated on the Ohio River, about ten miles below the mouth of the Big Sandy, in the midst of a country marvelously rich in iron-ore, fire and potter's clays, coal, and an abundance of timber, it has long been known as a famous point for the location of great manufacturing interests.

From the river the view of the city is strikingly beautiful. At night the whole river front is lighted up by the glare from iron-furnaces, foundries, and factories. Immense nail-factories and rolling-mills sentinel the river and send up mingled smoke and flame as evidence of business activity even while the world is asleep.

Among the many and varied iron industries of Ironton, the Lawrence Rolling-mill stands closely allied with their growth and development. It may truthfully be said that the Lawrence Mill has done more for the development and gradual growth of the town than any other one concern in that locality. No matter what the condition of trade, or whether the mill was operated at a loss or gain, through all the seasons of depression in the iron trade the fires were kept burning in the forges and furnaces of the Lawrence Mill, and their men given employment and much suffering avoided among the families of the operatives. That "Lawrence Mill never stops except for temporary causes," has grown to be a proverb with the people of Ironton.

The mill is now operated by the Lawrence Iron and Steel Company, organized September 20th, 1886, and officered as follows: George T. Scott, President and General Manager; Frank C. Tomlinson, Secretary and Treasurer; James Thomas, Mill Manager; Evan Williams, Forge Manager; R. H. Pritchard, Assistant Mill Manager; George F. Thomas, Shipping Clerk, and Ellis Scott, Stenographer.

The company is engaged in the manufacture of all kinds of bar iron, car iron being a specialty. It manufactures also a small "T" rail, weighing from eight to twenty pounds to the yard. The mill has a capacity of 10,000 tons per year, and employs from 280 to 300 men. The company also owns and operates its own coal mines, a few miles from town on the Iron Railway. The mill consumes in its operation about thirty cars of coal every day. This is brought from the mines in two trains, one arriving in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon, unloading directly from the cars into the mill. About eighty more men are employed in mining and handling this coal, making nearly 375 men on the pay-roll of the company.

The officers of the company report the outlook favorable for a good year's business, with a slight upward tendency in prices.

Another prominent institution, whose influence has been exercised in the development of the best interests of the city, is the Kelly Nail and Iron Company. This is worthy of special mention, not only for the good it has done, but for the prospective good that must eventually grow out of its increased operations. Organized and incorporated in January, 1884, with a heavy capital of \$300,000, and beginning operations a few months later, this company is enjoying a uniformly successful career, and is recognized as among the soundest of the manufacturing interests. The offices, warehouses, rolling-mills, and general factory plant of the company are located in the eastern portion of the city on the Dayton, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Scioto Valley railroads, and in close proximity to the river, the company having its own landings. The works proper, keg factories, yards, and general departments cover the greater portion of nine acres, and are thoroughly modern in construction and facilities. The mechanical equipment embraces the latest improved nail machinery and rolling-mill appliances in the market, while every convenience has been introduced that could assist in the transaction of a heavy business. Employment is given to some 300 skilled workmen, while the output averages 1,100 kegs daily. The product of these mills, briefly stated, embraces iron and steel nails and spikes of all sizes, suitable for all purposes, and which are held in high esteem by the trade in all sections of the country.

The company also operate their own coal mines in close connection with the works, and have their own railway connection for handling the necessary fuel supply. The business has been a successful venture from the start, and with all modern conveniences and facilities necessary to fight competition, the company will no doubt continue to forge to the front. The officers are: William D. Kelly, President; Ironton A. Kelly, Vice-President and General Manager; and Oscar Richey, Secretary and Treasurer.

One of the oldest industries of Ironton is that of Lambert Bros. & Co., who have long been one of the most notable concerns along the Ohio River. It was established in 1852, but its present management dates from 1880. They pay annually for labor over \$52,000. This company not only does much of the iron work in its own neighborhood, but can point to the fact that there is scarcely a manufactory, furnace, mill, or boat along the length of the Ohio, some portion of which it has not built. The special work which they look after is furnace-building, rolling-mill machinery, and steamboat furnishings.

The history of the Ironton Furnace Co. has been full of change. The plant was erected in 1876 by the Ironton Rolling Mill Co., an Ironton company which failed in 1878; at that time it was purchased by N. Y. Ohio Iron and Steel Co., but still did not seem to succeed, and finally shut down for two or three years. In April, 1885, it was leased to E. J. Bird and Bird, Jr., and Associates, and since then has been operated successfully and constantly, and is now commencing its sixth year without one day's loss of time. This concern manufactures foundry iron for machinery, agricultural castings, mill iron for merchant ore, sheet-iron, and nails. Its trade extends from Vermont to Ft. Scott, Kan., putting out 15,000 tons per year. The successful operation of this furnace by Messrs. Bird and Associates has demonstrated that to-day Ironton is a good point for the manufacture of iron.

Another important manufacturing industry of Ironton is the Foster Stove Foundry. Organized in 1885, it has, by the superiority of its workmanship, achieved a leading place in this line of manufacture. During the year 1888, 8,164 stoves were manufactured and sold by this company, 800 tons of iron, besides steel and other metals, being used in the making. The foundry was operated 257 days during the year, employing fifty-six skilled

laborers. The sum of \$42,000 was expended for the one item of labor alone. The capital stock of the concern is \$40,000, owned entirely by Ironton people, and the business is in the highest degree prosperous. The company manufacture both cooking and heating stoves, having some specialties in both lines of their own patent that are valuable and popular. In cooking stoves the Lexington Belle has become especially popular all through the South and West. In addition they make the Banner, Grand Oak, and Ivy, all special patterns of their own. In heating stoves their specialties are the Calendar Oak, Iron Age, and New Legacy, all their own make. Their trade has spread so rapidly during the past year that they now ship in large quantities to points in Ohio, Kentucky, both the Virginias, Tennessee, Indiana, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida, as well as to Western States.

The Foster Stove Works is officered as follows: President and General Superintendent, J. D. Foster; Vice-President, C. A. Hut-siniller; Secretary and Treasurer, H. A. Marting. James Alexander, the foreman, is one of the most thoroughly equipped and practical mechanics in the State, and it is largely to his efforts that the popularity of the company's products is due.

One of the foremost reasons why Ironton is peculiarly adapted for the successful location of big manufacturing concerns is the abundance of cheap fuel. The hills around the city are filled with the best grade of coal, the first found above Cincinnati, which is furnished at three cents per bushel for lump coal, and fuel coal for the cost of hauling. Together with this, Ironton has at her doors the wonderful resources of the famous Hanging Rock iron region.

For years the amount of capital invested in the different branches of iron-working has been enormous. Many of the cannon used during the war, among them the famous "Swamp Angel," were made from native ores and turned out of Ironton furnaces. Of late years the city has enjoyed an enviable reputation in the matter of nail making, her product being generally preferred by the trade in all sections of the country.

Only a short time ago the writer was conversing with a leading official of the C. and C. R. R., who stated as his opinion that Ironton was destined to have a remarkable future because of its natural situation and the wonderful region of wealth, in the centre of which she was situated.

But iron-working is not the only industry in Ironton. It is a matter of fact that over one million dollars is invested in the lumber business alone. It has only been of recent years that the lumber business has begun to assume its present proportions, and a beginning has only been made. The timber of this region is of all varieties and in inexhaustible quantities. It is easily accessible and of a character easy to be worked. The long career of the charcoal furnaces has also left the adjacent hills covered with a second growth of hickory and other hard woods suitable for hub, spoke, and bent manufactures.

Of late years there have been valuable discoveries made concerning the clays that fill the hills of this region. Fire brick and brick for street pavements of a superior quality are made here successfully. Ironton parties have a contract for paving a portion of the streets of Evansville, Ind., the brick used having been subjected to government test and found superior to any other paving material used.

The attention of capitalists is drawn to the fact that a very superior quality of potter's clay is found here, which has as yet been only partially utilized. Mr. Ed. Wilson, of the Ironton Register, stated in our hearing: "The convenient deposits of limestone and fire-clay, with the cheap supply of furnace cinder, make this the best place in America for the manufacture of hydraulic cement."

In the matter of transportation facilities Ironton is equal to any city of the State. The Ohio River always affords cheap transportation and acts as a great leverage on the charges for carrying freight to and from the city.

There are already four railroads that reach the city, and the Norfolk and Western has let contracts and is rapidly completing its road to Ironton, which gives ample railway facilities to all parts of the country. The population of Ironton is over 15,000, making it the largest city in the State for its age.

Its public schools are unsurpassed, the new Kingsbury school building being one of the finest in the State. Its churches are superb monuments to the liberality of its citizens, and are of great architectural beauty and modern in arrangement and equipment.

The streets are handsome, well shaded, and largely paved. The city is lighted by gas and electricity, has excellent telephonic communications, is supplied with the improved Holly system of water-works and abundant fire protection.

In short, it would be difficult to find a more desirable spot for residence purposes than the city of Ironton, Ohio, and the openings and opportunities for business enterprises are abundant. Among these may be mentioned steel and iron works of every description, car-wheel and plow factories, hub, spoke and wagon factories, tile and pottery ware, and, in fact, everything that can be made from wood, iron, or clay, or that requires cheap fuel and desirable river or rail transportation.

Residence or business sites can be secured cheaply, while its low-priced and excellent gas-producing coal furnishes more economical and reliable fuel than natural gas. The Board of Trade of Ironton, Ohio, would be pleased to answer any inquiries.

A. H. H.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

JEFFERSON DAVIS's body, in the receiving-vault of the Army of Northern Virginia, in New Orleans, is guarded by a member of the G. A. R. by day and two ex-Confederate veterans by night.

MISS DOROTHY TENNANT's last act as an unmarried artist was the sale of her picture of "Street Arabs at Play" to a great soap-selling firm for a pictorial advertisement. She expressed her willingness that the picture should be used for that purpose if it were not changed in any manner.

THE House of Representatives has passed a substitute for the "original package" bill. It provides that whenever any article of commerce is imported into any State from any other State, Territory, or foreign nation, and there held or offered for sale, the same shall then be subject to the laws of such State.

THE SCENIC BEAUTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

At no season of the year is the scenery of the Juniata Valley, the Alleghenies, and the Conemaugh, more attractive than now, and there is no better medium of thoroughly enjoying it than that afforded by the Observation Car of the Pennsylvania Limited. This greatest of all trains, with its superb equipment, passes through Pennsylvania by daylight, and its Observation Car is always filled with delighted tourists. The Limited leaves New York from stations, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, every day at 10:00 A. M.; for Cincinnati and Chicago.

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO.

UNEQUALLED as a health and pleasure resort. Finest Watering Place Hotel in the West.

The waters will positively cure all Kidney and Liver Diseases, Dyspepsia, Diabetes, Female Complaints, Skin and Blood Diseases, etc.

For handsomely illustrated descriptive pamphlet, apply to F. Chandler, G. P. and T. A., "Wabash Line," St. Louis, Mo.

FINE PLAYING CARDS.

SEND ten (10) cents in stamps or coin to John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, for a pack of the latest, smoothest, slickest playing cards that ever gladdened the eyes and rippled along the fingers of the devotee to seven-up, casino, Dutch, euchre, whist, or any other ancient or modern game, and get your money's worth five times over.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN.

THREE miles south of Plattsburg, on the direct line of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, is located the new and superb Hotel Champlain, without doubt the finest and most complete summer hostelry in the country. Overlooking Lake Champlain from the summit of a bluff some 200 feet above the level of its waters, it commands a magnificent view of this inland sea that occupies so important and romantic a place in the early history of our nation. The appointments and furnishings of the hotel are at once elegant and artistic. It is built upon the solid rock, and all about is the primitive forest, while its sanitary arrangements are as perfect as genius has been able to devise and art to secure. About three sides of the house extend piazzas twenty feet in width, affording an unbroken promenade over 1,000 feet long.

Geographically, the Hotel Champlain has many advantages, it being readily accessible by both rail and boat. Nature has also signalized the place with charms none can resist. To the east is seen the broad expanse of Lake Champlain, with innumerable islands asleep in its bosom; beyond are the Green Mountains, peak rising above peak, receding at last almost into invisibility. The scene from the western piazza is totally different. Here a varied landscape is spread before the eye, fertile fields and dark-green valleys, girdled with still darker green forests, through which we catch the shimmer of interlacing streams, in whose cool depths the trout hide. This comparatively level stretch of country is a satisfying overture to the glorious mountain ranges and lofty peaks of the Adirondacks that outline the horizon.

Old Fort Ticonderoga, the most interesting and picturesque ruin of this country; Fort St. Frederick, of which the wall is yet in a fair state of preservation; and the grass-grown earthworks are but a few miles up the lake. The marvelous Ausable Chasm is but a half-hour's ride. The great Adirondack Mountains, too, are easily reached from here. Saranac Lake—the heart of the Adirondacks—being but four hours' journey by rail. Lake George and Saratoga are each within convenient distance, while Montreal is only seventy-four miles northward.

LADIES' MAIDS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.

LADIES traveling alone, or with small children, or children without escorts, find the ladies' waiting maids on the Pennsylvania Limited a great convenience. Such travelers are the especial care of the maids. The limited leaves New York from stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets every day at 10 A. M. for Cincinnati and Chicago.

1890.—"SUNSHINE AND MOONLIGHT"—1890.

ANOTHER CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S ANNUAL, BY "A MAN," OF THE ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE "Boys and Girls of America," and adults as well, who have read the instructive pages of "Watt-Stephen" (1885), "Voltagal" (1886), "Petroleum" (1887), "Coal and Coke" (1888), and "Iron and Steel" (1889), will be pleased to know that the latest and brightest of the famous Rock Island Series, "Sunshine and Moonlight" (1890), now confidently awaits that chorus of approval which welcomed each of its predecessors.

"A Man" invites the attention of his inquisitive boy and girl visitors this year, to wonders in the heavens above, revealed by the telescope. He tells them all about the sun, moon, planets, satellites, fixed stars, comets, and their movements, and explains the laws by which they are governed. The achievements of science in the field of astronomical research are presented in language so clear as to be easily understood by all readers. The book fascinates, while it elevates and improves.

"Sunshine and Moonlight" comprises 112 pages, profusely illustrated with choice engravings. Its covers are ornamented with appropriate designs, beautifully printed in colors. Practically, it is a Christmas gift to the patrons and friends of the Rock Island Route, and will be sent post-paid to any part of the world (as also previous issues, if desired) at the nominal price of ten (10) cents per copy. Write your address plainly, and inclose ten (10) cents in stamps or coin, to John Sebastian, G. T. and P. A., Chicago.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine glass Angostura Bitters before meals.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA.

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Croup, colic, colds; all pains. 25 cents a bottle.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world, twenty-five cents a bottle.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

HOW FAST CAN A LOCOMOTIVE RUN?

THE Engineer says: "It seems to be quite clear that if steam enough could be supplied to a locomotive engine any speed could be attained, unless the resistance to its progress augmented in such a proportion that the boiler pressure was not great enough to overcome it. The engine would then be, to use a marine phrase, 'locked up.' We know that at a velocity of as much as seventy-two miles an hour on a level a well-designed single-driver light engine will run with the throttle but little open, and apparently exerting very little power indeed. It is not easy to see why an addition of eight miles an hour should pile up the resistance as it is said to do. The question seems, however, to bristle with anomalies and contradictions of the most vexatious and puzzling character, and we are at times tempted to believe that these difficulties have no existence in fact—are for the most part the creations of fancy.

THE IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

A WRITER in *Nature* says:—"For a long period astronomers unsuccessfully endeavored to determine the distance between the stars and the earth, and it is only within a comparatively short time that the interesting problem can be said to have been solved. The distance which separates us from the nearest star is, according to a recent lecture by Professor Nichols, about 206,000 times greater than the distance from the earth to the sun, or 95,000,000 of miles multiplied by 206,000. Alpha, in the constellation of the Centaur, is the star nearest the earth; its light occupies three whole years in traversing the distance which separates us from the little blinking orb; or, in other words, should Alpha be blotted out of existence to-day, we would be well into the summer of 1893 before the inhabitants of this mundane sphere would be aware that Alpha no longer existed. Yet light travels so rapidly as to occupy no perceptible space of time in flashing around our globe. If the sun were transported to the place occupied by this, the nearest star, the vast circular disk, which in morning rises majestically above the horizon, and in evening occupies a considerable time in descending entirely below the same line, would have dimensions puny in their insignificance. Colossal as the sun appears to us, it would, were it possible for it to exchange positions with Alpha, take the Lick telescope to make it appear as a star of the third magnitude.

THE Grand Army of the Republic, in Illinois, propose to have a grand memorial hall erected at Decatur, Ill., where the first post was organized.

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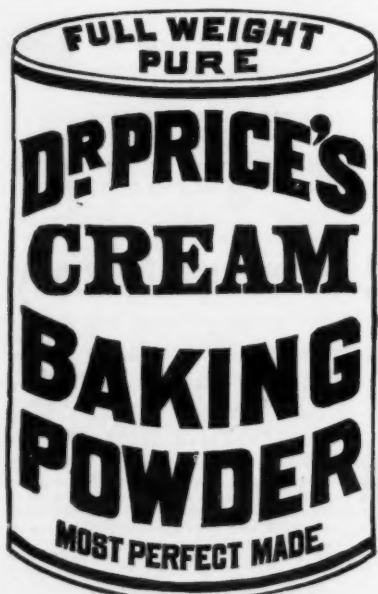


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Use it for Beef Tea, Soups, Sauces (Game, Fish, etc.), Aspic or Meat Jelly. One pound of Extract of Beef equal to forty pounds of lean beef. Genuine only with signature of J. von Liebig, as shown above, in blue.



A MOST AGREEABLE ARTICLE

—FOR—
Cleaning and Preserving the Teeth
—AND—
PURIFYING THE BREATH.

It is the Best Toilet Luxury known. For sale by Druggists, etc., 25c. a bottle.

"THIS IS AN AGE OF APOLLINARIS WATER."
Walter Besant.

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The well-known Yellow Labels of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, are protected by Perpetual Injunctions of the Supreme Court.

Beware of bottles bearing the genuine Apollinaris labels but refilled with a spurious article.

LOOK AT THE CORK,

which, if genuine, is branded with the name of the Apollinaris Company, Limited, and the words "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor.

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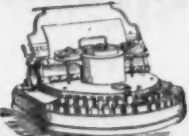
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Ideal and Universal Keyboards.

HIGHEST SPEED RECORD.

The Hammond won all the prizes in the late Typewriter contest, by unanimous decision of five printers, representing the largest establishments in America. Two thousand seven hundred and seventy-two contestants, representing all leading machines.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE
Light Sweet Wholesome Bread
Delicious Pastry

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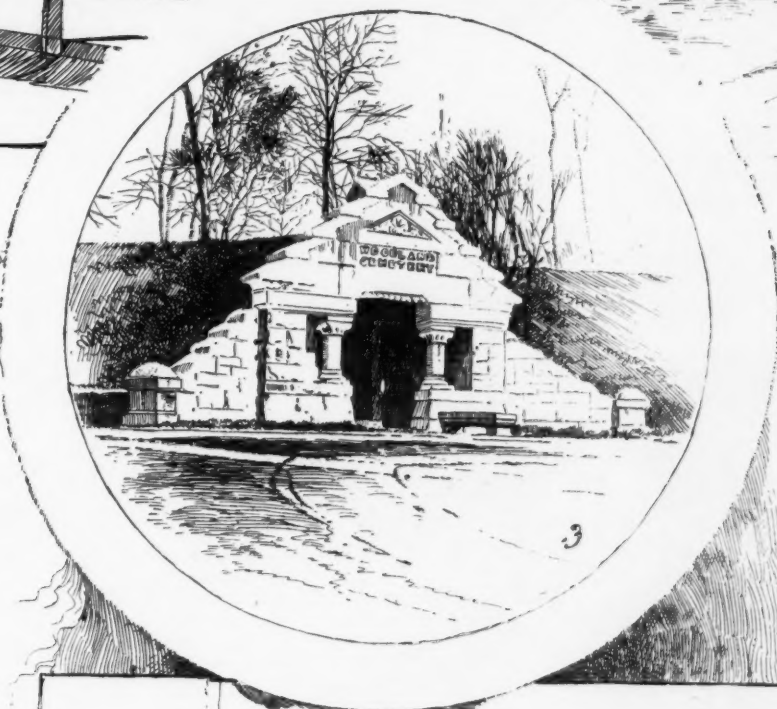
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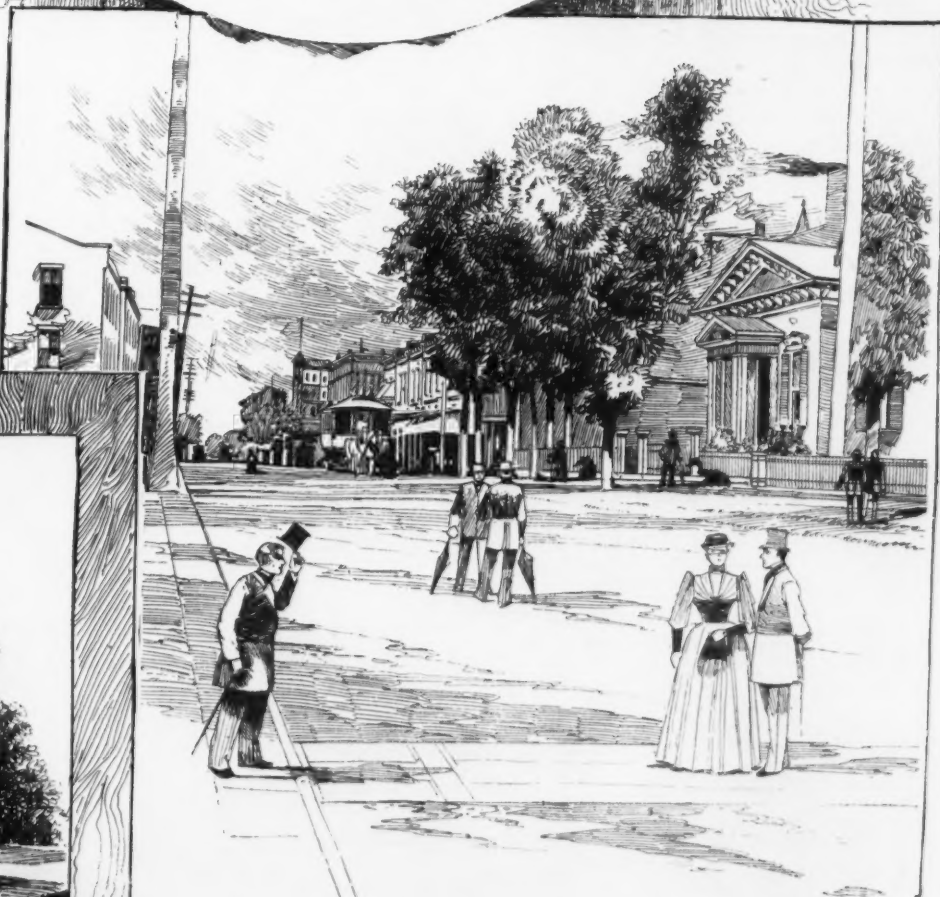
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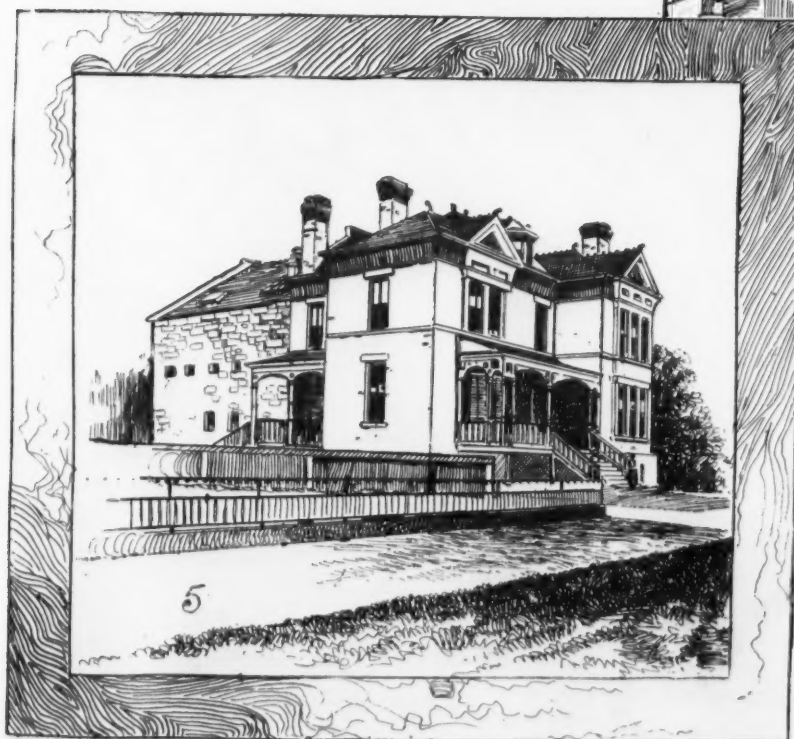
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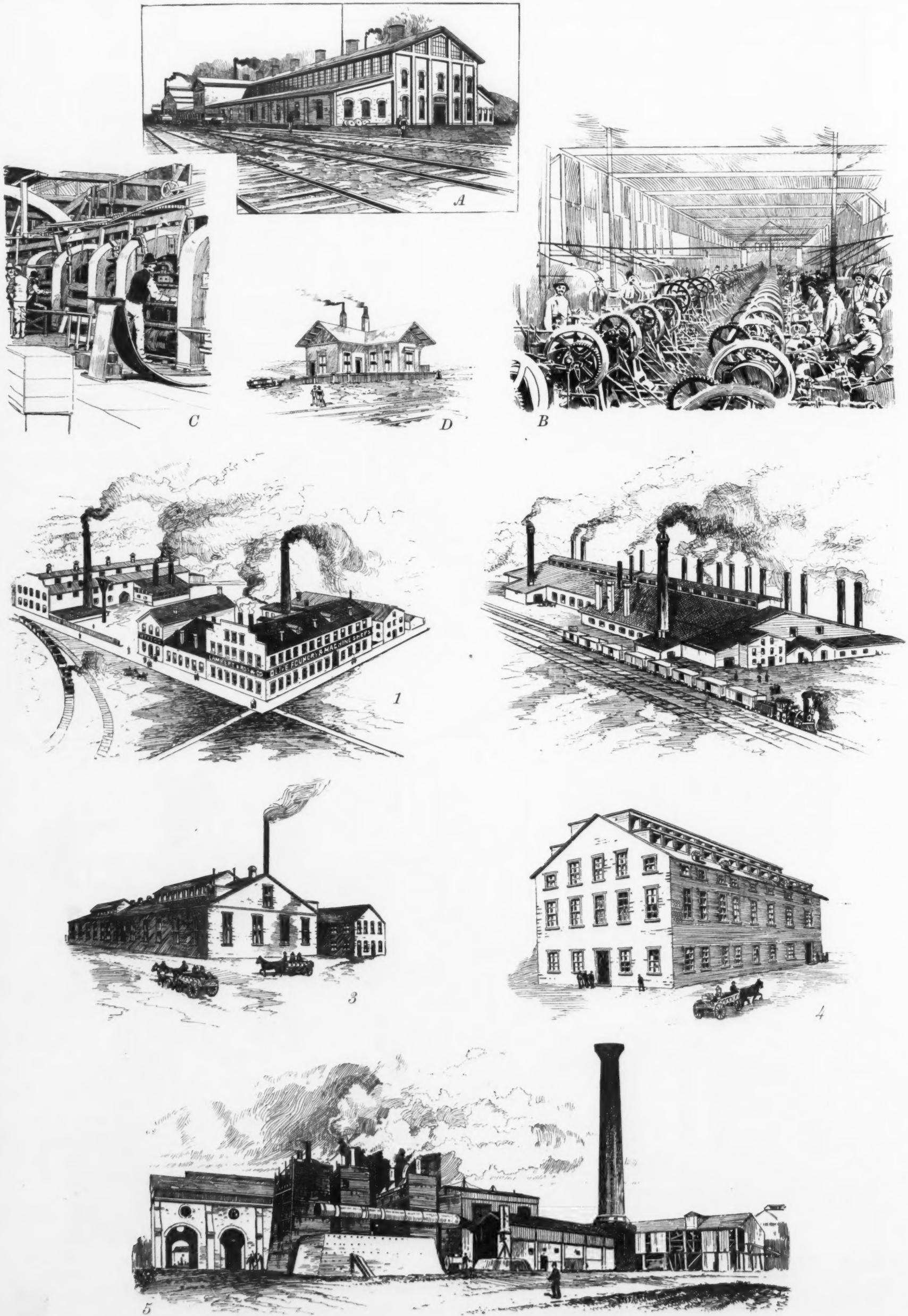
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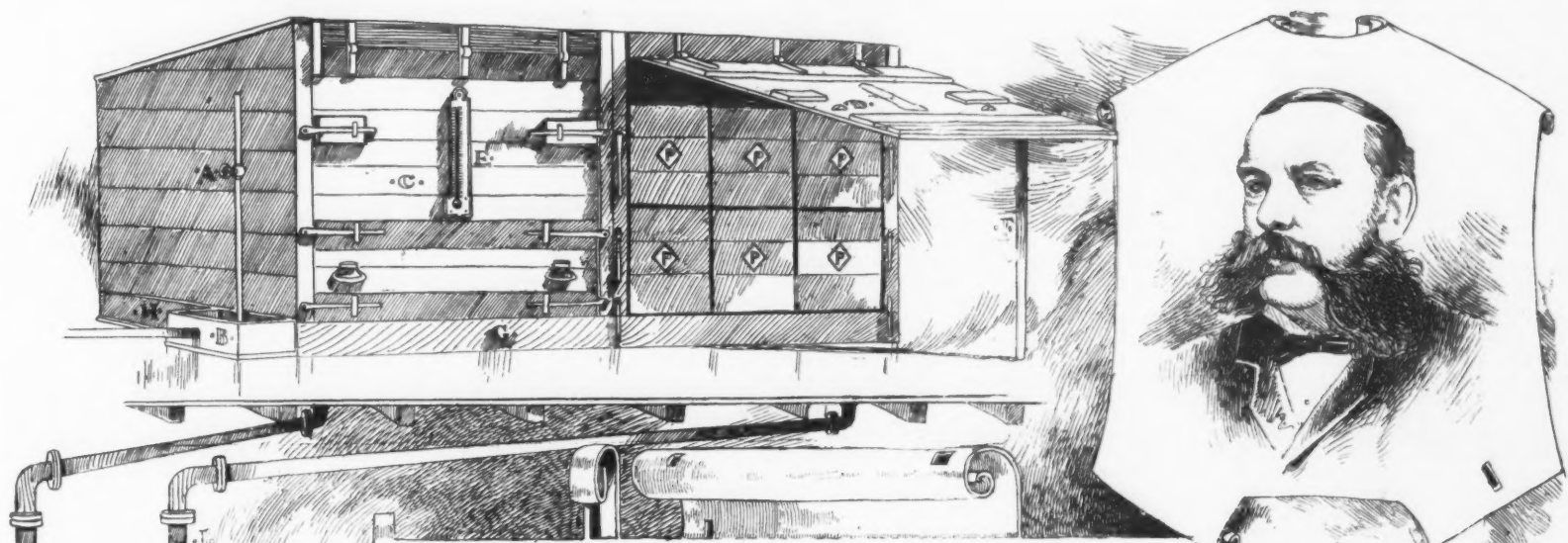
1. IROXTON PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING. 2. FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. 3. VIEW IN WOODLAND CEMETERY. 4. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. 5. THE JAIL. 6. STREET SCENE.

OHIO.—THE TOWN OF IROXTON, ITS INSTITUTIONS, CHURCHES, AND STREETS.—FROM PHOTOS AND SKETCHES.



THE KELLY NAIL AND IRON WORKS: A. EXTERIOR OF FACTORY; B. INTERIOR OF FACTORY; C. INTERIOR OF FORGE; D. OFFICE. 1. LAMBERT BROS. & CO. OLIVE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS. 2. LAWRENCE IRON AND STEEL CO. 3. THE FOSTER STOVE WORKS. 4. EXTERIOR OF WAREHOUSE OF FOSTER STOVE WORKS. 5. IROXTON FURNACE CO., EXTERIOR.

THE CITY OF IROXTON, OHIO, AND SOME OF ITS MORE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES.



SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

MR. CHAS. S. PHILIPS, PRESIDENT,
188 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

I hereby subscribe to..... shares of
the C. S. Philips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and
Curing Company at \$10.00 per share, non-assessable, and
agree to pay 20 per cent. on subscribing, and 20 per cent.
per month until all installments are paid.

Inclosed find \$..... Dollars,

Date,..... 1890.

Name,.....

Post-office address in full.....

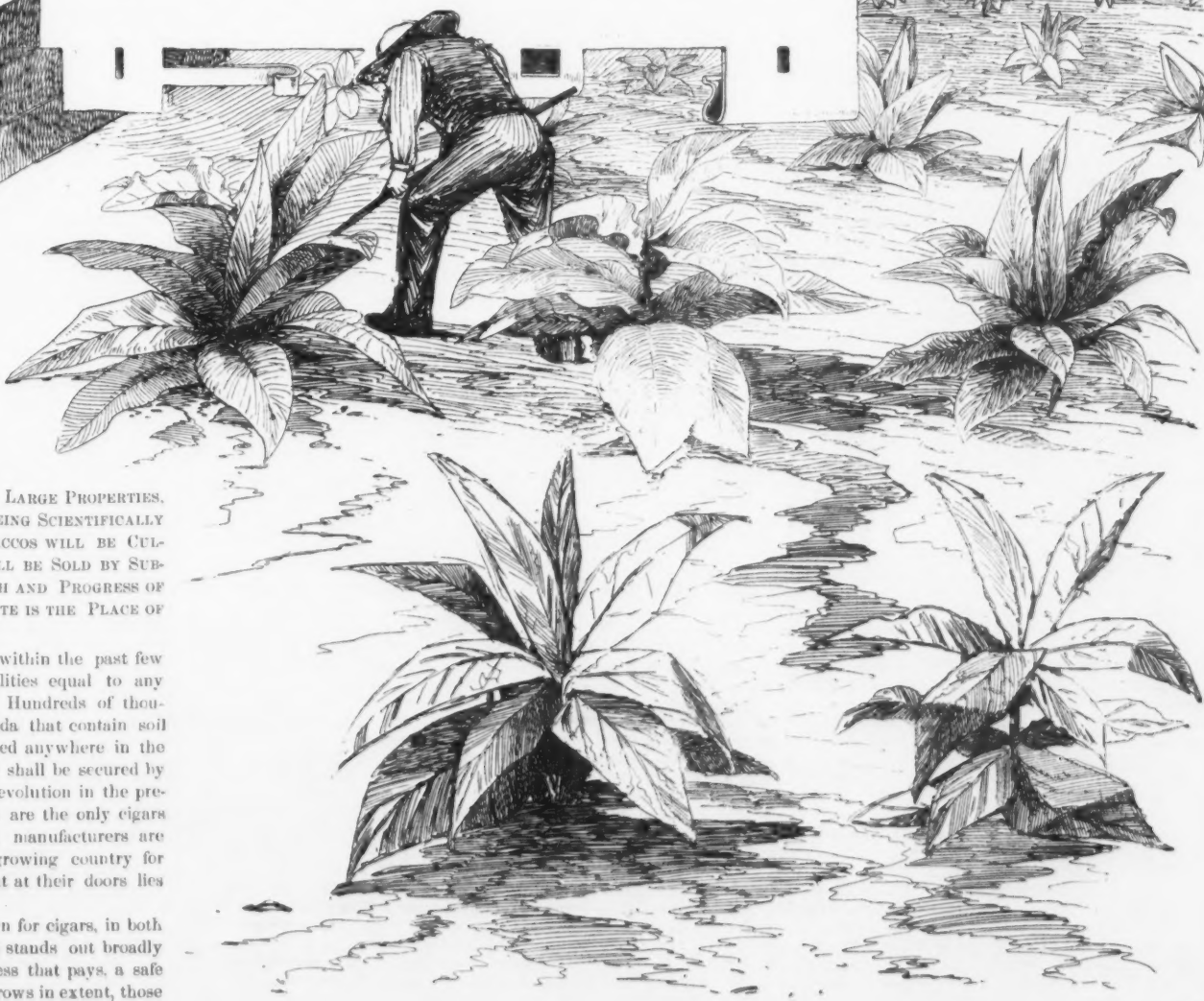
Please date and fill out this blank for the number of shares you wish to subscribe for, one share or more. Sign your name and address on the blank lines under, the date and inclose check or draft for one-fifth of the amount you subscribe for, and mail the same to the above address; upon receipt of which you will receive a proper receipt and a regular engraved certificate of stock for each share as you pay for it, or one certificate for the whole number of shares you subscribe for when the last installment is paid, just as you choose. Agents wanted. Write for particulars and specify territory wanted.

FLORIDA CIGAR LEAF. ITS CULTURE ON A LARGE SCALE IN THE FUTURE

THE C. S. PHILIPS COMPANY HAVE SECURED LARGE PROPERTIES, AND THE CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO IS BEING SCIENTIFICALLY CONDUCTED.—ONLY HIGH-GRADE TOBACCOS WILL BE CULTIVATED.—STOCK OF THE COMPANY WILL BE SOLD BY SUBSCRIPTION.—A HISTORY OF THE GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF THE LEAF.—WHY THE PENINSULA STATE IS THE PLACE OF ALL OTHERS.

AMERICAN cigars have become noted within the past few years as containing brands and qualities equal to any issued from or raised on Cuban soil. Hundreds of thousands of acres are located in southern Florida that contain soil which yields as fine a leaf as can be produced anywhere in the known world. It simply requires that they shall be secured by capital, and the result must be a complete revolution in the preconceived idea that Havana or Cuban cigars are the only cigars worthy of mention or smoking. American manufacturers are ransacking every possible known tobacco-growing country for suitable leaf for the finer cigars, while right at their doors lies one of the most productive fields.

Florida has built up a reputation of its own for cigars, in both growth of leaf and manufacture, and to-day it stands out broadly as a competitor with the best. It is a business that pays, a safe investment at all times, and as the industry grows in extent, those



1. FORM OF APPARATUS FOR CARRYING OUT THE CURING PROCESS ON A LARGE SCALE. 2. A FLORIDA TOBACCO PLANTATION.
THE FLORIDA TOBACCO INTEREST.—THE CULTIVATION OF THE CIGAR LEAF ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE.

who are investors now will secure ample recompense. There is always a demand far beyond production, and the prices are high. The increase in the consumption of cigars is enormous, extending into the hundreds of millions, and thousands of acres more will have to be planted to overtake the consumption.

Northern tobacco is not equal to the standard required, and Florida alone can furnish the necessary qualifications. Its tropical climate, its perpetual summer weather, have all the attributes necessary for the production of this great staple, now a necessity in the world's goods.

In the fall of 1889 the "C. S. Philips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and Curing Company" (capitalization \$1,500,000, shares \$10 each, full paid and unassessable) purchased from the South Florida Railroad Company and Plant Investment Company 13,558 71-100 acres of choice tobacco lands in Polk County, where they are now growing Havana tobacco in South Florida. These lands were not selected until after experimental crops had been grown in various parts of Florida for three or four years, on the different soils, so as to determine beyond a doubt which soil, seed, and location should be settled upon as the best for growing tobacco on an extensive scale.

When this point was settled this large purchase was made, and the company at once commenced clearing the lands and preparing to plant the first 1,000 acres. They are now in a position to plant up to 3,000 acres this year, harvest, cure, and market the same, the profits from which will be divided among the stockholders about the 1st of March next. The experimental crops in some cases amounted to several acres each, and the planting of them was superintended by Mr. Charles S. Philips, the president and general manager of the company, who has had about thirty years' experience in growing and curing high-grade cigar tobaccos, and who is recognized by the trade as one of the best living authorities on the subject. His connection with the company is a guarantee of success. About \$150,000 of the stock has already been used to bring the company to its present development, with seed beds planted for August and September planting, and harvesting in November and December of this year. Only \$300,000 of the stock will be offered for sale this year, as this year's planting has been limited to 3,000 acres. The remainder of the stock will be sold from year to year as rapidly as the lands can be cleared and got ready to utilize more money to advantage.

A hundred thousand dollars will plant 1,000 acres, and it is calculated that from this planting the stockholders will realize not less than twenty per cent., and from 2,000 acres forty per cent., and from 3,000 acres sixty per cent., and in future years, when the planting runs into 5,000 to 10,000 acres per year, the dividends are expected to keep pace with the acreage and amount to over one hundred per cent. per year. The Dutch companies have done better than this, and, in the face of the present duty on imported cigar tobaccos, the profits should be larger than theirs.

The cost of producing Havana tobacco in the south of Florida cannot exceed \$100 per acre from one and the first, with an average yield of 800 pounds to the acre, and the net cash profits cannot be foreseen to be less than \$300 per acre, with a prospective profit of more than \$800 per acre. The demand for the goods is practically unlimited, and the supply limited only by the quantity of territory available for cigar-leaf growing and the amount of capital which will be invested from year to year. These limits will run hard on to 200,000 acres per year and \$20,000,000 per year. Last year only 4,000 acres were planted with tobacco in Florida. How long will it take before 200,000 acres are grown each year? The possibilities are almost without bound.

A company of the restricted scope of this one will not trouble the market much. For several years to come they cannot grow enough to give each cigar manufacturer one hundred pounds each, while he could use the leaf by the ton. It is expected that the result of the crop now being raised will show such large profits that at the next sale of \$300,000 of the stock, in a year from now, when the company intends to plant 5,000 or 6,000 acres, the stock will be eagerly and quickly taken up at several times its par value. The stocks of the Dutch Sumatra companies are quoted at from seven to ten times their par value.

Why should not this American company do as well when, as a matter of fact, greater prices will be paid for their product?

A hundred per cent. a year in dividends is the history of the Deli Maatschappij Company, of Amsterdam and Sumatra, a company of Dutch merchants who have been growing tobacco in the East Indies. There are several other Dutch companies with tobacco plantations in Sumatra which pay them an annual dividend of over a hundred per cent. One of these plantations, according to the report of the American Consul there last year, made a net profit to its owners of \$294,340 on an investment of \$100,000. The tobacco raised goes mostly into the Sumatra cigar wrappers, of which every one has heard. Last year this country imported about six million pounds of these wrappers, so it may be understood that our tribute to the Dutch is a large one. Sumatra wrappers are used in cigars because they are cheaper than Havana wrappers, yet the Sumatra wrapper adds nothing, but possibly detracts from the smoking quality of the cigar. It certainly does not improve the flavor. On this account Sumatra tobacco is not used for fillers. The Dutch or Sumatra planter gets 600 pounds per acre, which brings him forty-four cents per pound, or \$264 per acre. After deducting all the expenses of growing he has a profit of about \$180 per acre, which shows how easy it is for the companies to pay the enormous dividends they have during the past ten years. Of the 600 pounds raised, only one-half, or 300 pounds, are wrappers available for the American market, and this brings the price of the wrappers up to eighty-eight cents. Now add the profit of the Amsterdam merchant, which is large, the American duty of seventy-five cents per pound, the cost of going to Amsterdam to attend the inscriptions, or sales, and the profit of the American merchant, and it can readily be seen why such tobacco brings from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per pound to our American manufacturers; also where enormous profits will be surely realized by growing Havana tobacco in South Florida at fifteen cents a pound and competing with Sumatra prices. The McKinley bill proposes to raise the duty on Sumatra from seventy-five cents to \$2 per pound, and there seems to be no doubt about its becoming a law. If so it will very largely increase the profits of Florida Havana tobacco growing.

The physical conditions of Cuba and Sumatra are very similar. Both are islands enjoying a moist, sub-tropical climate, with restricted variations of temperature—for practical purposes always warm and damp. These conditions are present only in one section of this country; the peninsula of Florida. There, particularly in the central and southern portions, the climate is identical with that of Cuba, whence comes the best-flavored tobacco in the world, and its soil is the same. The sea surrounds it with warm waters, repulsing the frost and moderating the sun's rays. Why, then, should not Florida raise tobacco fit for wrappers? For many years Florida has grown well-flavored tobacco for fillers and binders, but on a limited scale. The industry was in the hands of small planters, who went on using the seed they had always used, and curing the product in a crude fashion, which resulted in more or less injury to the leaf. There is no doubt that the marvelous success of the Dutch tobacco growers in Sumatra has been due to their scientific methods. When they found that their plantations yielded better wrappers than fillers they set to work to improve this quality, and by systematic selection and thorough culture they now produce a leaf as glossy and close-fibred as silk. They keep up the reputation of their product also by rejecting imperfect leaves and exporting only

flawless wrappers. But they went into the business backed by large capital. Until Florida tobacco cultivation is conducted similarly its results will continue infinitely less profitable than they might be, although if this idea were presented to the Florida planter it would probably surprise him, as he looks on tobacco now as a sure winner. But already there has dawned a better day, when the lands suitable to the raising of the best qualities of tobacco are being cultivated to the best advantage. A few days ago the press told of the incorporation of a company to carry on the business of a well-known cigar manufacturing firm, and also to enter largely into the growing of Florida tobacco. Today I tell of another company formed for a similar purpose.

For many years one of the foremost figures in the tobacco trade in this country has been Mr. C. S. Philips. He attained this position through his thorough knowledge of tobacco and its various processes of manufacture, and also by reason of his great inventive skill. He devised a system of curing tobacco which not only hastens the process very materially but also insures the preservation of its best qualities. This process is protected by some twenty odd patents, and is used by all the big tobacco houses in this country, who lease the privilege on a basis of royalties. Lately, Mr. Philips has been turning his attention to Florida tobacco. He visited the plantations there, compared the methods of cultivation and curing with those in vogue in Sumatra and Cuba, and finally began a series of experiments with a view to discover which portion of Florida yielded the best crops and which variety of tobacco would thrive best there. He discovered that under proper methods of cultivation the best variety of so-called Havana tobacco could be raised to best advantage in about the centre of the peninsula. It happened that in this region the South Florida Railroad Company owned a large tract of land, and of this Mr. Philips purchased about 14,000 acres. Then he set about organizing a company to go extensively and systematically into the growing of high grades of tobacco. The company has been incorporated in accordance with the laws of New York, under the name of the C. S. Philips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and Curing Company, with a capital of \$1,500,000 divided into ten-dollar shares. A large portion of the stock has been taken up by Mr. Philips and other leading men in the tobacco trade, as may be learned by a glance over the following list of officers of the company: President, C. S. Philips; First Vice-President, E. M. Crawford, leaf tobacco merchant, for many years president of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade; Treasurer, Herman Colell, leaf tobacco merchant; Trustees, Walter E. Barnett, manufacturer of clear Havana cigars, New York; L. P. Sutter, of Sutter Brothers, leaf tobacco merchants of Chicago; M. Lindheim, leaf tobacco merchant of New York; M. Greenspecht, leaf tobacco merchant of New York; S. Barnett, leaf tobacco merchant of New York; Dan A. Mayer, leaf tobacco merchant of Lancaster, Pa.; J. G. Zimmerman's Sons, leaf tobacco merchants of Troy, N. Y.; and F. W. Baddele, tobacco shipper of Brixham, England. The shares are issued at par and are unassessable. Such of the stock as will be issued and has not yet been taken up is open to popular subscription, and may be secured at the office of the company, No. 188 Pearl Street, or by filling out and mailing the subscription blank printed on the preceding page.

There are thousands of people who can easily invest \$1,000 on this installment plan, and they should not miss making the attempt to get into an enterprise that promises such a bright future and such large returns.

Editor Courier, Informant, Barlow, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that the C. S. Philips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and Curing Company, of New York City, of which Mr. Charles S. Philips is President, has purchased from the South Florida R. R. Co. and the Plant Investment Co., through me and my office as Eastern Agent for the said companies, 13,558.71 acres of land, which is located in Polk County, Fla., being near Fitzhugh and Lake Hancock, and are the lands on which the said Company is now planting tobacco.

Respectfully,

J. D. HASHAGEN, Eastern Agent,
261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Tobacco Leaf, November 27th, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6th, 1890.

Mr. Charles S. Philips, President, 188 Pearl Street, New York:

DEAR SIR—Your favor 6th inst. at hand and contents noted. The samples of Florida tobacco have been received and examined, and although not brought to a state of perfection, yet I can see that when this tobacco is thoroughly cured there is a great future for it, both as a wrapper and a filler. Thanking you for your kind attention in sending samples, and wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Yours respectfully,

IGNATIUS J. DOHAN,

Importer, Packer and Dealer in Leaf Tobacco,
107 North Second Street.

PITNEY, WINDHAM COUNTY, VT., June 10th, 1890.

Mr. C. S. Philips, 188 Pearl Street, New York:

DEAR SIR—We have used your process in the curing of a packing of the 1889 crop of tobacco. The tobacco was put into the sweating-room March 25th, and the fire started. It was kept in the process until April 22d, making fifty-nine days. It was stripped and sampled June 4th.

We are well pleased with the result. The curing is the most perfect of any lot we ever sampled, the cases being more uniform in their curing and color, and the outside as well cured as the middle. From the tip of the leaf back to the band the color was even, showing none of the green spots we see in so much of our sweat tobacco.

We are so well pleased with the result we should never wait for a packing to cure by summer heat, etc. Respectfully yours,

E. O. & H. D. G. CASSETT.

Besides the plantations in Polk County, Fla., the company also controls the various Philips patents for curing tobacco, and derives a steady revenue from the royalties on them. It is expected that the stock of this company will rapidly rise in price until, like that of the Dutch companies operating in Sumatra, it reaches seven and eight times its par value. Rarely has a more promising opportunity for investment been offered the public, as will appear from a consideration of the following facts:

First, as to the quality of tobacco grown in Florida from Havana tobacco seed there is a mass of testimony available. One of the largest, oldest, and best-known brokerage firms in fine imported Havana tobaccos in this country is that of Maurice Eller & Son. A quantity of the tobacco raised by Mr. Philips on the company's land was submitted to Mr. Maurice Eller, Jr., for his opinion as an expert, and he reported as follows: "I was astonished at its fine texture and quality. The tobacco was put up in Cuban style, and the appearance in the carot is such as to deceive even an expert, so close is the resemblance to Havana. While the wrappers were not thoroughly cured, the texture, spread, burn, and yield were equal to that of the fine grades of Havana wrappers. The veins are small, and in quality the tobacco is much superior to Sumatra, and does not in any way interfere with the aroma of the filler."

"Florida as a filler is a success beyond question, and any one

doubting this can easily be convinced of the fact by obtaining sufficient of the leaf to make up one single cigar. There is no tobacco grown in this country that can compare with Florida in quality and appearance; it is a mild, sweet, and aromatic tobacco, far superior to the cheaper grades of the imported leaf, and that it will find a ready sale in our market cannot be questioned."

Such testimony from a man whose business and training naturally prejudice him in favor of Cuban tobacco may be considered the highest praise. Another expert, Mr. Emil A. Stoppel, who has been in the tobacco business for upward of eighteen years, says: "I have fully investigated the character and quality of the Florida Havana tobacco grown on the Philips plantation, and have compared it with that imported from Havana, and find the two kinds are so nearly alike in every respect that the best experts cannot be sure which is Florida and which is imported Havana."

Hon. F. A. Schroeder, of the great cigar tobacco firm of Schroeder & Bon, and late Mayor of Brooklyn, is quite largely interested in Florida Havana tobacco.

Dr. L. C. Washburn, Superintendent of the United States Government Experimental Station at Fort Myers, reports as follows on Florida tobacco: "For all practical purposes this State may be divided into two tobacco-growing districts—the one being that in which the frosts of the ordinary winter compel the planter to raise his crop in the summer time; the other being that portion of the State which is sufficiently far south to admit of tobacco being grown during the winter and early spring. The line of demarcation will be found to be, roughly speaking, about the twenty-seventh degree of latitude."

"In the upper district the Sumatra leaf is an admitted success; but the Cuban leaf does not there acquire the same aroma that it does in the lower district, where it is raised in the same season as in Cuba. Nevertheless, even in the northern district, tobacco grown from Cuban seed produces a leaf of excellent flavor which, although it bears a closer resemblance to 'Manilla' than to 'Havana,' still makes an admirable cigar-filler. In the southern district, where the lands of the Philips Company are situated, the effect of the difference in climate is shown by the remarkable similarity in flavor of the leaf there grown to that imported from Cuba. It is in this lower district alone that we may expect to raise Cuban tobacco which cannot be distinguished from the imported article. Sumatra leaf has not been tried as yet in the southern district, as the Cuban is here looked upon as being the more valuable, but there is no reason to suppose that it would not succeed at least as well in that district as in the upper one, where it is most in favor."

There is no reason whatever why, in the case of Cuban tobacco, the whole of which is of use for fillers, if not for wrappers, the two cuttings which are obtainable in any ordinary season should not produce 700 pounds each of good merchantable leaf, or a total crop of 1,400 pounds per acre. In most years, when the ground is rich, a third cutting may be obtained. . . .

The output of Cuban leaf per acre in Florida may properly be set down as 1,400 pounds as against 600 in Sumatra. The current market price for Florida leaf which has had proper care and attention in making, curing, and assorting may at present be stated as thirty-five cents per pound on an average. This price will undoubtedly increase in the near future, with a larger acreage and as the various planters gain more experience. The cost of making, curing, and marketing Florida leaf, on a basis of not less than twenty acres, should not exceed ten cents per pound or two-sevenths of its selling price, as against from five-tenths to seven-ninths in the case of the Sumatra leaf.

"Now these figures will leave the Florida planter of Cuban tobacco a net return of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) per acre, as compared with the \$189—the return realized by the Dutch companies in Sumatra in favorable years."

It will be observed that in this report Dr. Washburn speaks entirely of tobacco as raised by the small planter.

The Philips Company propose to go into the business on the largest possible scale, beginning with the best Cuban seed, that which produces the famous Vuelta Abajo leaf, cultivating in the most scientific and systematic manner, and curing the tobacco by a patent process which preserves to it all its finest qualities, a result which the small planter never secures. Last week Florida Havana fillers sold on the New York market for one dollar per pound, and Florida Havana wrappers for two dollars per pound. These, of course, were from plantations where the tobacco is properly cultivated and cured, and where the rough-and-ready style which produces the tobacco referred to by Dr. Washburn is not in vogue.

In fact, Mr. Philips calculates that on the company's plantations, although the most improved methods will be used and the work carried on on a large scale, still the cost of raising the tobacco will be fifteen cents per pound, or fifty per cent. greater than the cost to the small farmer as estimated by Dr. Washburn. But then the cultivation and curing will be thorough and the product of much greater value. Mr. Philips, whose thirty years' experience in tobacco has made him decidedly cautious, also estimates the yield lower than Dr. Washburn. He expects an average from the two cuttings of 1,000 pounds per acre. In this estimate it is again to be remembered that it is intended to grow a superior tobacco, less coarse, and consequently less heavy than that raised by the small planter. Of the 1,000 pounds, costing \$150 to raise, Mr. Philips expects 500 pounds will be of wrapper quality worth from \$1 to \$1.50 per pound, or say \$725 altogether, and 500 pounds of fillers worth from thirty cents to sixty cents per pound, or say \$225. The total value of such a crop would thus be about \$950 per acre, leaving a net profit of about \$800. But, to contemplate even the most disastrous contingency, should a crop yield no wrappers and only a lot of fillers worth, say 30 cents per pound, the net value of the crop would be \$300, of which \$150, or one hundred per cent., would be clear profit. Already about 1,000 acres of the plantation have been put in crop, and the reports of its growth are most promising.

The plantation is more than two hundred miles further south than any other tobacco plantation in Florida. The object from the start was to get as near Cuba as possible.

Sumatra tobacco is not grown in Florida at the present time, and never will be, for the reason that one-half of the crop will be filler stock, which cannot be used in this country for cigars, and would have to go back to the soil as a fertilizer, there being no market for it. Supposing the yield of Sumatra tobacco in Florida to be 800 pounds to the acre, the same as the present yield of Havana tobacco, all the profits of growing would have to be made out of the 400 pounds, or the wrapper portion. Consequently a crop of Sumatra tobacco would not yield half the profits that the same crop of Havana would yield.

One great advantage this company will always have will be the use of the Philips process of curing. By this process three years are saved in the curing of fillers and one in the curing of wrappers.

The inventor describes this process as follows: "We commence at once on the green tobacco, and we thus avoid all damage and every kind of deterioration, such as pole-sweat, shed-burn, white-veins, and imperfect curing. The old method of hanging the green tobacco in sheds that are more or less open, for the purpose of allowing the outer air to come around the hanging tobacco and dry and bleach and whip and break the leaf so as to make it almost worthless for wrappers, has seen its day and has got to go. We take the green tobacco right from the field and hang it in tight buildings or rooms, and by warm water and steam appliances we manufacture a perfect atmosphere for curing and

(Continued on page 567.)



A STUDY OF CITY POPULATIONS.

THE graphic study of the comparative size and growth of our American cities, published herewith, will be found of peculiar interest. By means of these charts one can form a better idea of the size and growth of incorporated towns in five minutes, than he could from tables of figures in many hours of hard study.

What a wonderful jump it is—Chicago's growth since 1880! Look at it on the chart. The entire record carries no line as long. It is the greatest absolute increase ever made in the United States. Running the eye back over the record, it is easily seen that Chicago has always been a boomer. Starting at 1840 almost at the foot of the column, it is amazing to see the lines of growth reaching up with such tremendous strides, racing past a score of great cities, and finally culminating in the astounding bound which gives it second place. It almost takes one's breath away as he measures the distance on the 1890 column to New York's position, and wonders how long before it will happen. This increase was due in part to annexation. The 1880 population of the annexed area was about 50,000, leaving the actual growth not far from 530,000. This brings to mind the great annexation of Philadelphia, 1850-1860. The total population of that city in 1850 was 121,386. The 1850 population of the annexed area was 287,386, or more than twice the city's population, and more than five times the recently annexed population of Chicago.

A comparison of the greater cities, including their suburbs, for the past century would be very interesting, but it could only be properly made by making the limiting lines uniform. Otherwise, at the present date Chicago, with its unbounded ambition, would probably insist upon including St. Louis. Philadelphia, more modest, might yet claim Baltimore, and New York, as the metropolis, would not hesitate to rank Philadelphia as a suburb.

While studying the absolute size and growth of cities as delineated, the reader must not attempt to measure rates of growth by the growth lines, except for those cities whose lines of growth run near each other.* Five special sets of growth lines are drawn for comparisons of rate. On the chart of smaller cities the line named " $\frac{1}{10}$ of New York" makes it much easier to compare the rate of growth of New York with that of the smaller cities than could be done by the line of total population of New York on the chart of larger cities, for the line of " $\frac{1}{10}$ of New York" falls among the smaller cities, and one-tenth of a city grows at the same rate as the whole.

The two lines portraying the rates of growth of London and Paris are convenient for comparison with our larger cities. Several important European censuses will be taken in 1891, and then some valuable comparisons of the growth of populations among civilized nations may be made.

Perhaps the most valuable feature of this exhibit is that furnished by the two sets of lines named "All cities" and "United States." These two lines portray rates of growth purely, and may be compared with each other and with the New York line for

*To illustrate.—An increase of 50,000 population is in every case shown by the same slant of the growth line. If this increase was made by a city of 100,000 population it would mark a rate of fifty per cent. If by a city of 500,000, it would mark a rate of only ten per cent. A very interesting exhibit would be one showing rates of growth.

exact study of rates. The startling announcement introducing the reference notes leads one to ask what is to be the result of this constantly increasing ratio of the growth of city population. It is not easy to comprehend that while in 1790 there were twenty-five persons living in the country for one living in the cities, now there are but three living in the country for one in the cities. Recent economic reports indicate that there are yet too many in rural life to profitably produce the raw material for the food and clothing demanded. It seems strange, too, at first thought, that the product of three persons now is equal to that of twenty-five a hundred years ago. The question pertinent to this study is, rather, when and how fast was this change produced?

How the line of "All cities" rises higher and higher above the "United States" line, especially after 1840! How these two lines separate wider and wider, suggesting that the city element is like a huge monster, the opening of whose jaws is measured only by the size of its victim! It is a relief to see them closing in the later record, and one hopes that the past decade will prove that the quieter life of our rural population is asserting itself and bringing to common judgment a better measure of the relative advantages of city and country life.

The reader will find in the minor details of the chart many items of special interest to himself, aside from the general and prominent features here referred to.

* * *

The populations represented on the 1890 column are the results of first footings and estimates of Supervisors of Census. The final figures may possibly change the relative positions of a few cities. The figures for some cities were not available in time for engraving; hence the location of those cities does not appear in the 1890 column. Such omissions can be easily supplied in pencil by any one when the figures are published. Those living in cities whose size excluded them from the plan will find it interesting to plot such a city on the diagram, and it will be practicable to do so, but is not practicable to plot all cities, even down to 40,000 population, on account of crowding the record, as there are many cities between 40,000 and 50,000, and the space of 10,000 population on the diagram is too small to contain them.

* * *

The advantages of these graphic studies are briefly stated in the facts that all values required for comparison are held in constant view, and the comparisons themselves are all made. This exhibit presents nearly 300 facts as to size of cities; each fact is by location compared with each other fact, resulting in about 90,000 comparisons of size. It also carries about 250 lines of growth. By direction (or slant) each line is instantly compared with each other line, giving over 60,000 comparisons of growth, or altogether over 150,000 comparisons, any one of which is instantly available without a thought of figures or an effort of memory; so that the many who "can't bear figures" reap the benefit of correct knowledge with none of the drudgery of computation. In other words, they "get there just the same" as the plodding statistician, and a hundred fold more quickly.

As the telegraph annihilates time and space, so these graphic studies annihilate time and work. And as the phonograph preserves the voice, so these preserve the brain-work and hold its results at all times ready for instant use.

[SEE OTHER SIDE OF SHEET.]

August 2, 1890.

who are investors now will secure ample recompense. There is always a demand far beyond production, and the prices are high. The increase in the consumption of cigars is enormous, extending into the hundreds of millions, and thousands of acres more will have to be planted to overtake the consumption.

Northern tobacco is not equal to the standard required, and Florida alone can furnish the necessary qualifications. Its tropical climate, its perpetual summer weather, have all the attributes necessary for the production of this great staple, now a necessity in the world's goods.

In the fall of 1889 the "C. S. Philips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and Curing Company" (capitalization \$1,500,000, shares \$10 each, full paid and unassessable) purchased from the South Florida Railroad Company and Plant Investment Company 13,558 71-100 acres of choice tobacco lands in Polk County, where they are now growing Havana tobacco in South Florida. These lands were not selected until after experimental crops had been grown in various parts of Florida for three or four years, on the different soils, so as to determine beyond a doubt which soil, seed, and location should be settled upon as the best for growing tobacco on an extensive scale.

When this point was settled this large purchase was made, and the company at once commenced clearing the lands and preparing to plant the first 1,000 acres. They are now in a position to plant up to 3,000 acres this year, harvest, cure, and market the same, the profits from which will be divided among the stockholders about the 1st of March next. The experimental crops in some cases amounted to several acres each, and the planting of them was superintended by Mr. Charles S. Philips, the president and general manager of the company, who has had about thirty years' experience in growing and curing high-grade cigar tobaccos, and who is recognized by the trade as one of the best living authorities on the subject. His connection with the company is a guarantee of success. About \$150,000 of the stock has already been used to bring the company to its present development, with seed beds planted for August and September planting, and harvesting in November and December of this year. Only \$300,000 of the stock will be offered for sale this year, as this year's planting has been limited to 3,000 acres. The remainder of the stock will be sold from year to year as rapidly as the lands can be cleared and got ready to utilize more money to advantage.

A hundred thousand dollars will plant 1,000 acres, and it is calculated that from this planting the stockholders will realize not less than twenty per cent., and from 2,000 acres forty per cent., and from 3,000 acres sixty per cent., and in future years, when the planting runs into 5,000 to 10,000 acres per year, the dividends are expected to keep pace with the acreage and amount to over one hundred per cent. per year. The Dutch companies have done better than this, and, in the face of the present duty on imported cigar tobaccos, the profits should be larger than theirs.

The cost of producing Havana tobacco in the south of Florida cannot exceed \$100 per acre from one and the first, with an average yield of 800 pounds to the acre, and the net cash profits cannot be foreseen to be less than \$300 per acre, with a prospective profit of more than \$800 per acre. The demand for the goods is practically unlimited, and the supply limited only by the quantity of territory available for cigar-leaf growing and the amount of capital which will be invested from year to year. These limits will run hard on to 200,000 acres per year and \$20,000,000 per year. Last year only 4,000 acres were planted with tobacco in Florida. How long will it take before 200,000 acres are grown each year? The possibilities are almost without bound.

A company of the restricted scope of this one will not trouble the market much. For several years to come they cannot grow enough to give each cigar manufacturer one hundred pounds each, while he could use the leaf by the ton. It is expected that the result of the crop now being raised will show such large profits that at the next sale of \$300,000 of the stock, in a year from now, when the company intends to plant 5,000 or 6,000 acres, the stock will be eagerly and quickly taken up at several times its par value. The stocks of the Dutch Sumatra companies are quoted at from seven to ten times their par value.

Why should not this American company do as well when, as a matter of fact, greater prices will be paid for their product?

A hundred per cent. a year in dividends is the history of the Deli Maatschappij Company, of Amsterdam and Sumatra, a company of Dutch merchants who have been growing tobacco in the East Indies. There are several other Dutch companies with tobacco plantations in Sumatra which pay them an annual dividend of over a hundred per cent. One of these plantations, according to the report of the American Consul there last year, made a net profit to its owners of \$294,340 on an investment of \$100,000. The tobacco raised goes mostly into the Sumatra cigar wrappers, of which every one has heard. Last year this country imported about six million pounds of these wrappers, so it may be understood that our tribute to the Dutch is a large one. Sumatra wrappers are used in cigars because they are cheaper than Havana wrappers, yet the Sumatra wrapper adds nothing, but possibly detracts from the smoking quality of the cigar. It certainly does not improve the flavor. On this account Sumatra tobacco is not used for fillers. The Dutch or Sumatra planter gets 600 pounds per acre, which brings him forty-four cents per pound, or \$264 per acre. After deducting all the expenses of growing he has a profit of about \$180 per acre, which shows how easy it is for the companies to pay the enormous dividends they have during the past ten years. Of the 600 pounds raised, only one-half, or 300 pounds, are wrappers available for the American market, and this brings the price of the wrappers up to eighty-eight cents. Now add the profit of the Amsterdam merchant, which is large, the American duty of seventy-five cents per pound, the cost of going to Amsterdam to attend the inscriptions, or sales, and the profit of the American merchant, and it can readily be seen why such tobacco brings from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per pound to our American manufacturers; also where enormous profits will be surely realized by growing Havana tobacco in South Florida at fifteen cents a pound and competing with Sumatra prices. The McKinley bill proposes to raise the duty on Sumatra from seventy-five cents to \$2 per pound, and there seems to be no doubt about its becoming a law. If so it will very largely increase the profits of Florida Havana tobacco growing.

The physical conditions of Cuba and Sumatra are very similar. Both are islands enjoying a moist, sub-tropical climate, with restricted variations of temperature—for practical purposes always warm and damp. These conditions are present only in one section of this country; the peninsula of Florida. There, particularly in the central and southern portions, the climate is identical with that of Cuba, whence comes the best-flavored tobacco in the world, and its soil is the same. The sea surrounds it with warm waters, repelling the frost and moderating the sun's rays. Why, then, should not Florida raise tobacco fit for wrappers? For many years Florida has grown well-flavored tobacco for fillers and binders, but on a limited scale. The industry was in the hands of small planters, who went on using the seed they had always used, and curing the product in a crude fashion, which resulted in more or less injury to the leaf. There is no doubt that the marvelous success of the Dutch tobacco growers in Sumatra has been due to their scientific methods. When they found that their plantations yielded better wrappers than fillers they set to work to improve this quality, and by systematic selection and thorough culture they now produce a leaf as glossy and close-fibred as silk. They keep up the reputation of their product also by rejecting imperfect leaves and exporting only

flawless wrappers. But they went into the business backed by large capital. Until Florida tobacco cultivation is conducted similarly its results will continue infinitely less profitable than they might be, although if this idea were presented to the Florida planter it would probably surprise him, as he looks on tobacco now as a sure winner. But already there has dawned a better day, when the lands suitable to the raising of the best qualities of tobacco are being cultivated to the best advantage. A few days ago the press told of the incorporation of a company to carry on the business of a well-known cigar manufacturing firm, and also to enter largely into the growing of Florida tobacco. Today I tell of another company formed for a similar purpose.

For many years one of the foremost figures in the tobacco trade in this country has been Mr. C. S. Philips. He attained this position through his thorough knowledge of tobacco and its various processes of manufacture, and also by reason of his great inventive skill. He devised a system of curing tobacco which not only hastens the process very materially but also insures the preservation of its best qualities. This process is protected by some twenty odd patents, and is used by all the big tobacco houses in this country, who lease the privilege on a basis of royalties. Lately, Mr. Philips has been turning his attention to Florida tobacco. He visited the plantations there, compared the methods of cultivation and curing with those in vogue in Sumatra and Cuba, and finally began a series of experiments with a view to discover which portion of Florida yielded the best crops and which variety of tobacco would thrive best there. He discovered that under proper methods of cultivation the best variety of so-called Havana tobacco could be raised to test advantage in about the centre of the peninsula. It happened that in this region the South Florida Railroad Company owned a large tract of land, and of this Mr. Philips purchased about 14,000 acres. Then he set about organizing a company to go extensively and systematically into the growing of high grades of tobacco. The company has been incorporated in accordance with the laws of New York, under the name of the C. S. Philips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and Curing Company, with a capital of \$1,500,000 divided into ten-dollar shares. A large portion of the stock has been taken up by Mr. Philips and other leading men in the tobacco trade, as may be learned by a glance over the following list of officers of the company: President, C. S. Philips; First Vice-President, E. M. Crawford, leaf tobacco merchant, for many years president of the Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade; Treasurer, Herman Colell, leaf tobacco merchant; Trustees, Walter E. Barnett, manufacturer of clear Havana cigars, New York; L. P. Sutter, of Sutter Brothers, leaf tobacco merchants of Chicago; M. Lindheim, leaf tobacco merchant of New York; M. Greenspecht, leaf tobacco merchant of New York; S. Barnett, leaf tobacco merchant of New York; Dan A. Mayer, leaf tobacco merchant of Lancaster, Pa.; J. G. Zimmerman's Sons, leaf tobacco merchants of Troy, N. Y.; and F. W. Baddele, tobacco shipper of Brixham, England. The shares are issued at par and are unassessable. Such of the stock as will be issued and has not yet been taken up is open to popular subscription, and may be secured at the office of the company, No. 188 Pearl Street, or by filling out and mailing the subscription blank printed on the preceding page.

There are thousands of people who can easily invest \$1,000 on this installment plan, and they should not miss making the attempt to get into an enterprise that promises such a bright future and such large returns.

Editor Courier, Informant, Barlow, Fla.:

DEAR SIR—This is to certify that the C. S. Philips Patent Process Tobacco Growing and Curing Company, of New York City, of which Mr. Charles S. Philips is President, has purchased from the South Florida R. R. Co. and the Plant Investment Co., through me and my office as Eastern Agent for the said companies, 13,558.71 acres of land, which is located in Polk County, Fla., being near Fitzhugh and Lake Hancock, and are the lands on which the said Company is now planting tobacco.

Respectfully,

J. D. HASHAGEN, Eastern Agent,
261 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Tobacco Leaf, November 27th, 1889.

PHILADELPHIA, January 6th, 1890.

Mr. Charles S. Philips, President, 188 Pearl Street, New York:

DEAR SIR—Your favor 6th inst. at hand and contents noted. The samples of Florida tobacco have been received and examined, and although not brought to a state of perfection, yet I can see that when this tobacco is thoroughly cured there is a great future for it, both as a wrapper and a filler. Thanking you for your kind attention in sending samples, and wishing you success in your undertaking, I remain, Yours respectfully,

IGNATIUS J. DONAN,

Importer, Packer and Dealer in Leaf Tobacco,
107 North Second Street.

PUTNEY, WINDHAM COUNTY, VT., June 10th, 1890.

Mr. C. S. Philips, 188 Pearl Street, New York:

DEAR SIR—We have used your process in the curing of a packing of the 1889 crop of tobacco. The tobacco was put into the sweating-room March 25th, and the fire started. It was kept in the process until April 22d, making fifty-nine days. It was stripped and sampled June 4th.

We are well pleased with the result. The curing is the most perfect of any lot we ever sampled, the cases being more uniform in their curing and color, and the outside as well cured as the middle. From the tip of the leaf back to the band the color was even, showing none of the green spots we see in so much of our sweat tobacco.

We are so well pleased with the result we should never wait for a packing to cure by summer heat, etc. Respectfully yours,

E. O. & H. D. G. CASSETT.

Besides the plantations in Polk County, Fla., the company also controls the various Philips patents for curing tobacco, and derives a steady revenue from the royalties on them. It is expected that the stock of this company will rapidly rise in price until, like that of the Dutch companies operating in Sumatra, it reaches seven and eight times its par value. Rarely has a more promising opportunity for investment been offered the public, as will appear from a consideration of the following facts:

First, as to the quality of tobacco grown in Florida from Havana tobacco seed there is a mass of testimony available. One of the largest, oldest, and best-known brokerage firms in fine imported Havana tobaccos in this country is that of Maurice Eller & Son. A quantity of the tobacco raised by Mr. Philips on the company's land was submitted to Mr. Maurice Eller, Jr., for his opinion as an expert, and he reported as follows: "I was astonished at its fine texture and quality. The tobacco was put up in Cuban style, and the appearance in the carot is such as to deceive even an expert, so close is the resemblance to Havana. While the wrappers were not thoroughly cured, the texture, spread, burn, and yield were equal to that of the fine grades of Havana wrappers. The veins are small, and in quality the tobacco is much superior to Sumatra, and does not in any way interfere with the aroma of the filler."

"Florida as a filler is a success beyond question, and any one

doubting this can easily be convinced of the fact by obtaining sufficient of the leaf to make up one single cigar. There is no tobacco grown in this country that can compare with Florida in quality and appearance; it is a mild, sweet, and aromatic tobacco, far superior to the cheaper grades of the imported leaf, and that it will find a ready sale in our market cannot be questioned."

Such testimony from a man whose business and training naturally prejudice him in favor of Cuban tobacco may be considered the highest praise. Another expert, Mr. Emil A. Stoppel, who has been in the tobacco business for upward of eighteen years, says: "I have fully investigated the character and quality of the Florida Havana tobacco grown on the Philips plantation, and have compared it with that imported from Havana, and find the two kinds are so nearly alike in every respect that the best experts cannot be sure which is Florida and which is imported Havana."

Hon. F. A. Schroeder, of the great cigar tobacco firm of Schroeder & Bon, and late Mayor of Brooklyn, is quite largely interested in Florida Havana tobacco.

Dr. L. C. Washburn, Superintendent of the United States Government Experimental Station at Fort Myers, reports as follows on Florida tobacco: "For all practical purposes this State may be divided into two tobacco-growing districts—the one being that in which the frosts of the ordinary winter compel the planter to raise his crop in the summer time; the other being that portion of the State which is sufficiently far south to admit of tobacco being grown during the winter and early spring. The line of demarcation will be found to be, roughly speaking, about the twenty-seventh degree of latitude."

"In the upper district the Sumatra leaf is an admitted success; but the Cuban leaf does not there acquire the same aroma that it does in the lower district, where it is raised in the same season as in Cuba. Nevertheless, even in the northern district, tobacco grown from Cuban seed produces a leaf of excellent flavor which, although it bears a closer resemblance to 'Manilla' than to 'Havana,' still makes an admirable cigar-filler. In the southern district, where the lands of the Philips Company are situated, the effect of the difference in climate is shown by the remarkable similarity in flavor of the leaf there grown to that imported from Cuba. It is in this lower district alone that we may expect to raise Cuban tobacco which cannot be distinguished from the imported article. Sumatra leaf has not been tried as yet in the southern district, as the Cuban is here looked upon as being the more valuable, but there is no reason to suppose that it would not succeed at least as well in that district as in the upper one, where it is most in favor."

"There is no reason whatever why, in the case of Cuban tobacco, the whole of which is of use for fillers, if not for wrappers, the two cuttings which are obtainable in any ordinary season should not produce 700 pounds each of good merchantable leaf, or a total crop of 1,400 pounds per acre. In most years, when the ground is rich, a third cutting may be obtained."

"The output of Cuban leaf per acre in Florida may properly be set down as 1,400 pounds as against 600 in Sumatra. The current market price for Florida leaf which has had proper care and attention in making, curing, and assorting may at present be stated as thirty-five cents per pound on an average. This price will undoubtedly increase in the near future, with a larger acreage and as the various planters gain more experience. The cost of making, curing, and marketing Florida leaf, on a basis of not less than twenty acres, should not exceed ten cents per pound or two-sevenths of its selling price, as against from five-tenths to seven-ninths in the case of the Sumatra leaf."

"Now these figures will leave the Florida planter of Cuban tobacco a net return of three hundred and fifty dollars (\$350) per acre, as compared with the \$189—the return realized by the Dutch companies in Sumatra in favorable years."

It will be observed that in this report Dr. Washburn speaks entirely of tobacco as raised by the small planter.

The Philips Company propose to go into the business on the largest possible scale, beginning with the best Cuban seed, that which produces the famous Vuelta Abajo leaf, cultivating in the most scientific and systematic manner, and curing the tobacco by a patent process which preserves to it all its finest qualities, a result which the small planter never secures. Last week Florida Havana fillers sold on the New York market for one dollar per pound, and Florida Havana wrappers for two dollars per pound. These, of course, were from plantations where the tobacco is properly cultivated and cured, and where the rough-and-ready style which produces the tobacco referred to by Dr. Washburn is not in vogue.

In fact, Mr. Philips calculates that on the company's plantations, although the most improved methods will be used and the work carried on on a large scale, still the cost of raising the tobacco will be fifteen cents per pound, or fifty per cent. greater than the cost to the small farmer as estimated by Dr. Washburn. But then the cultivation and curing will be thorough and the product of much greater value. Mr. Philips, whose thirty years' experience in tobacco has made him decidedly cautious, also estimates the yield lower than Dr. Washburn. He expects an average from the two cuttings of 1,000 pounds per acre. In this estimate it is again to be remembered that it is intended to grow a superior tobacco, less coarse, and consequently less heavy than that raised by the small planter. Of the 1,000 pounds, costing \$150 to raise, Mr. Philips expects 500 pounds will be of wrapper quality worth from \$1 to \$1.50 per pound, or say \$725 altogether, and 500 pounds of fillers worth from thirty cents to sixty cents per pound, or say \$225. The total value of such a crop would thus be about \$950 per acre, leaving a net profit of about \$800. But, to contemplate even the most disastrous contingency, should a crop yield no wrappers and only a lot of fillers worth, say 30 cents per pound, the net value of the crop would be \$300, of which \$150, or one hundred per cent., would be clear profit. Already about 1,000 acres of the plantation have been put in crop, and the reports of its growth are most promising.

The plantation is more than two hundred miles further south than any other tobacco plantation in Florida. The object from the start was to get as near Cuba as possible.

Sumatra tobacco is not grown in Florida at the present time, and never will be, for the reason that one-half of the crop will be filler stock, which cannot be used in this country for cigars, and would have to go back to the soil as a fertilizer, there being no market for it. Supposing the yield of Sumatra tobacco in Florida to be 800 pounds to the acre, the same as the present yield of Havana tobacco, all the profits of growing would have to be made out of the 400 pounds, or the wrapper portion. Consequently a crop of Sumatra tobacco would not yield half the profits that the same crop of Havana would yield.

One great advantage this company will always have will be the use of the Philips process of curing. By this process three years are saved in the curing of fillers and one in the curing of wrappers.

The inventor describes this process as follows: "We commence at once on the green tobacco, and we thus avoid all damage and every kind of deterioration, such as pole-sweat, shed-burn, white-veins, and imperfect curing. The old method of hanging the green tobacco in sheds that are more or less open, for the purpose of allowing the outer air to come around the hanging tobacco and dry and bleach and whip and break the leaf so as to make it almost worthless for wrappers, has seen its day and has got to go. We take the green tobacco right from the field and hang it in tight buildings or rooms, and by warm water and steam appliances we manufacture a perfect atmosphere for curing and

(Continued on page 557.)